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Dabov et al.

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(54) **HANDHELD COMPUTING DEVICE**

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Feb. 13, 2013, now Pat. No. 9,030,817, which is a
continuation of application No. 12/551,384, filed on
Aug. 31, 2009, now Pat. No. 8,385,060.

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G06F 1/16 (2006.01)
G06F 1/18 (2006.01)

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CPC **G06F 1/1637** (2013.01); **G06F 1/1635**
(2013.01); **G06F 1/181** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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G06F 1/1652; G06F 1/1658; G06F 1/16;
G06F 1/1643; G06F 1/1601; G06F 1/1613;
G06F 1/181; G06F 3/0416; G06F 1/1616;
G06F 1/1656; G06F 1/187; G06F 1/1635;
H05K 1/147; H05K 5/0017; H05K 7/00;
H05K 7/18; H05K 9/0024; H05K 9/0049;
H05K 5/03

USPC 361/679.01, 679.02, 679.09, 679.21,
361/679.26, 679.27; 455/575.1–575.4

See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Anthony Haughton

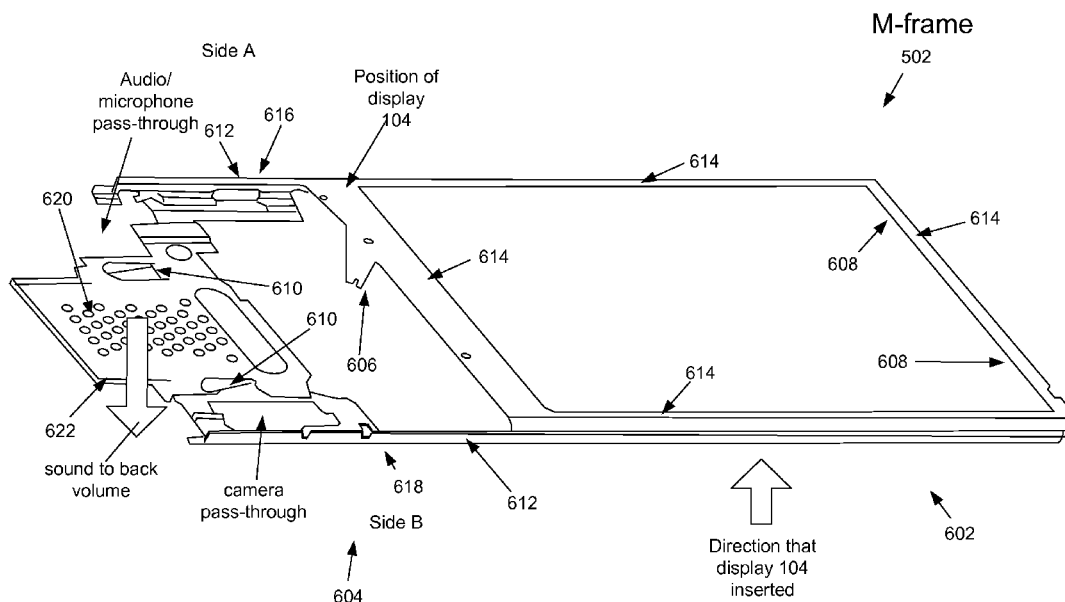
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A handheld computing device is disclosed. The handheld
computing device includes a seamless housing formed from
an extruded metal tube. The extruded tube includes open ends
and internal rails which serve as a guide for slidably assem-
bling an operational assembly through the open ends of the
extruded tube, a reference surface for positioning the opera-
tional assembly relative to an access opening in the seamless
housing, and a support structure for supporting the opera-
tional assembly during use.

20 Claims, 17 Drawing Sheets



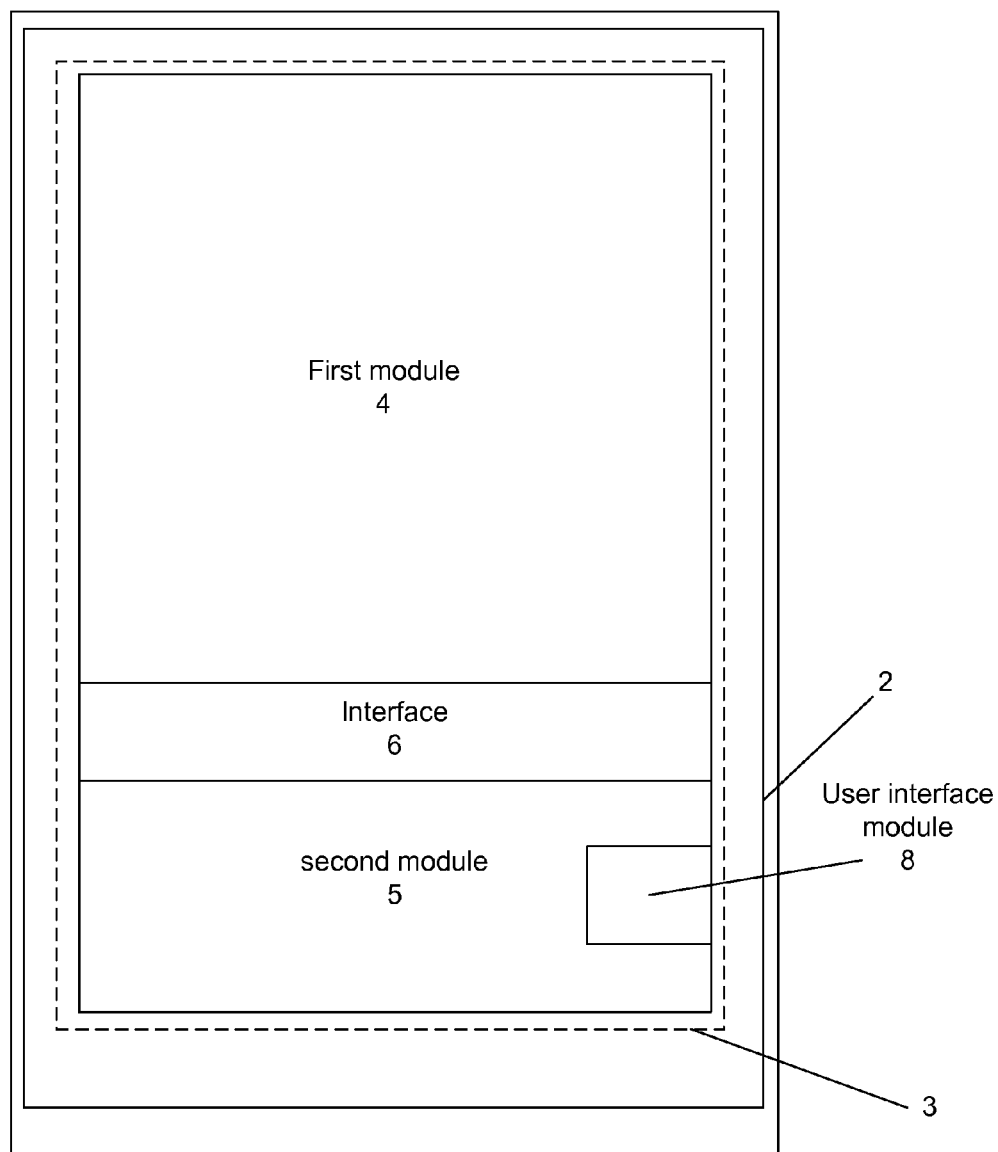


FIG. 1A

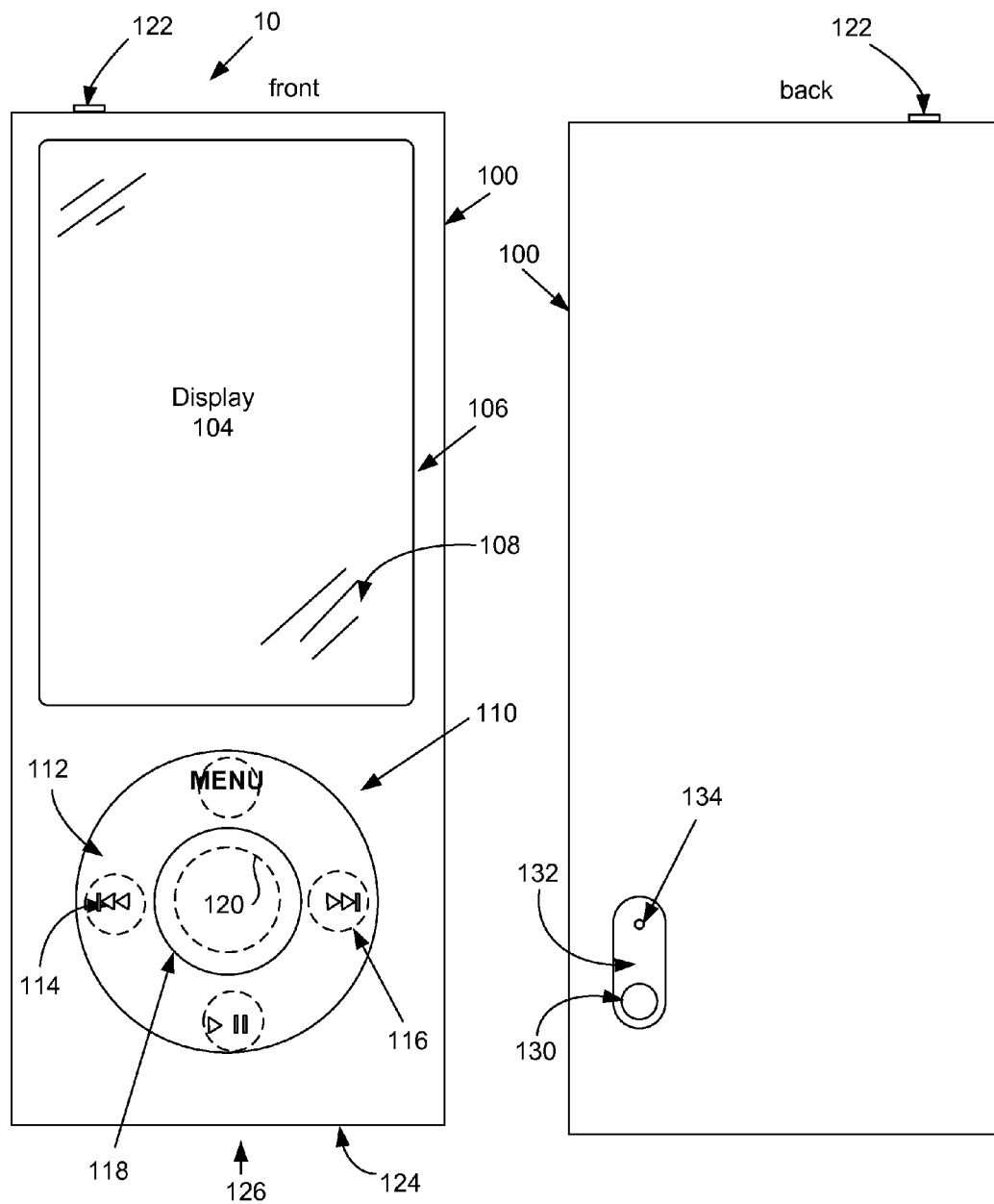


FIG. 1B

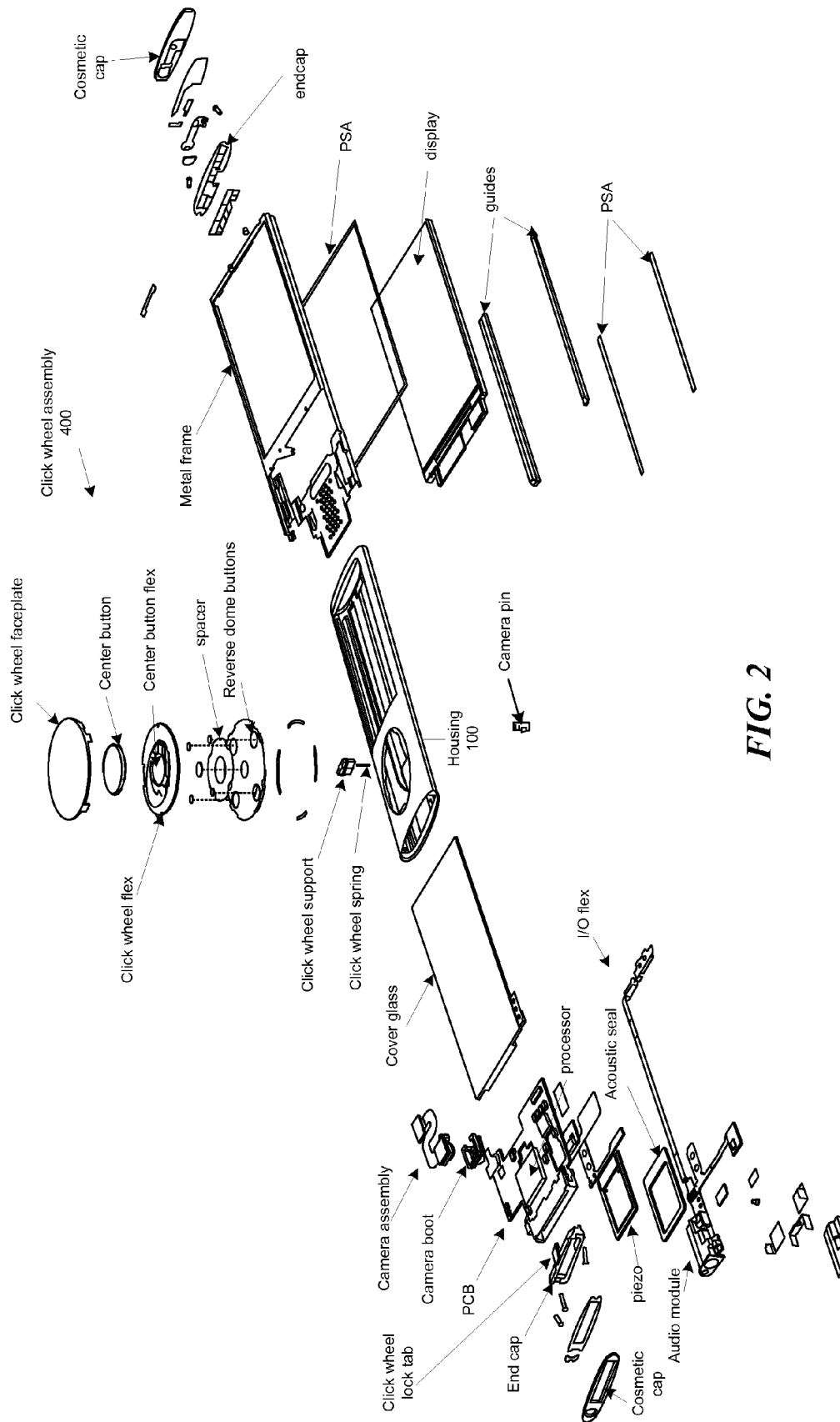
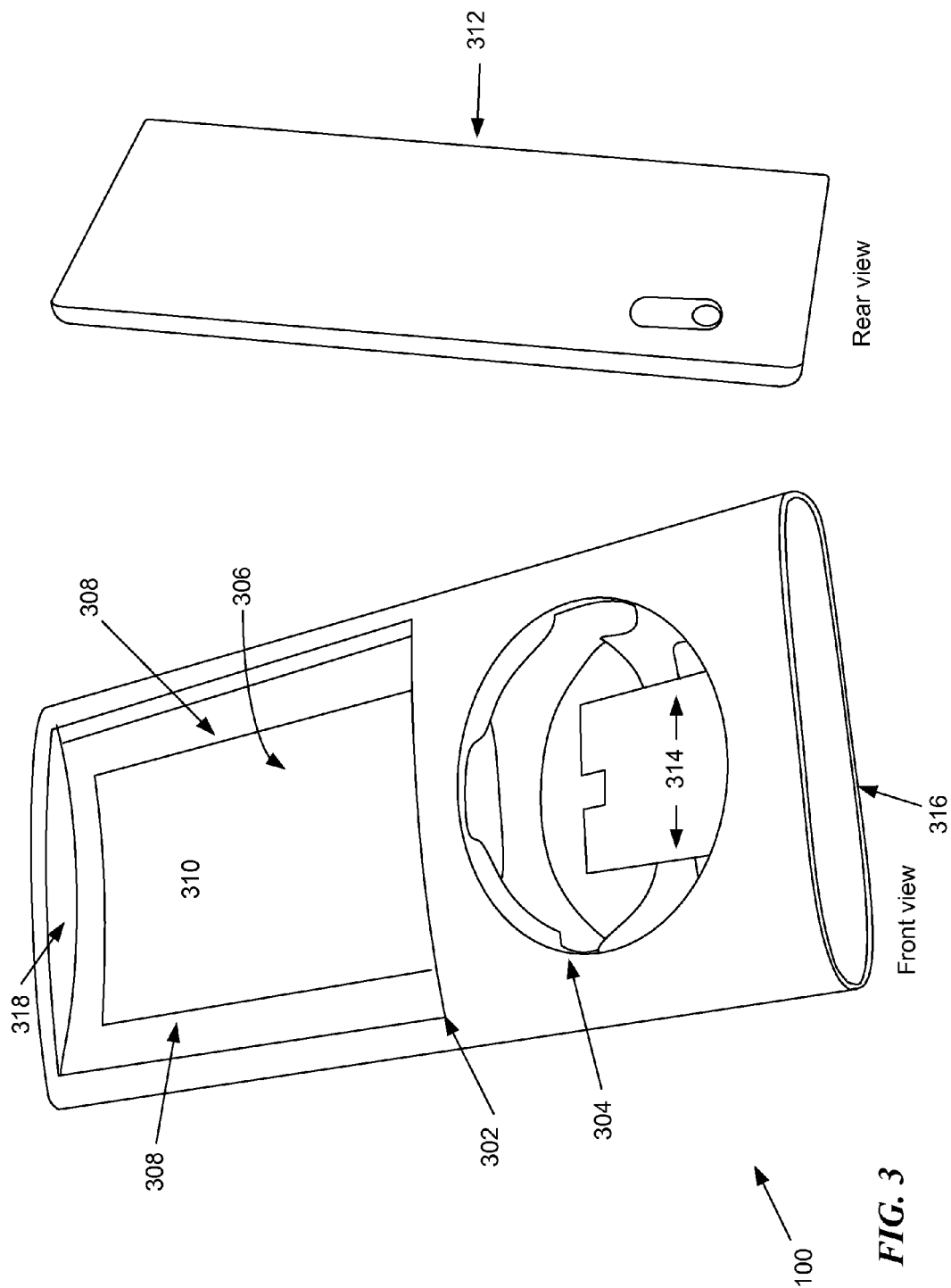
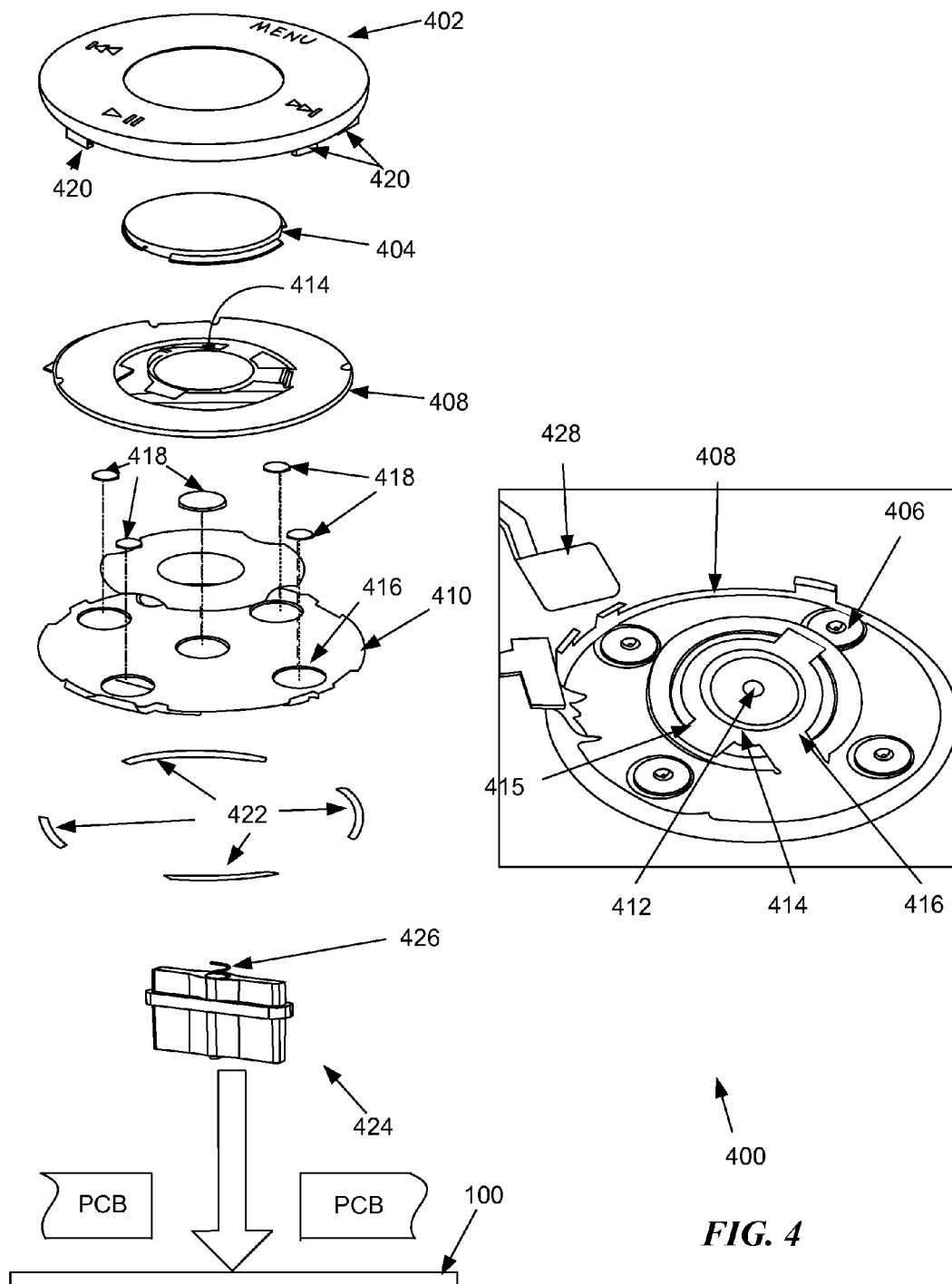


FIG. 2





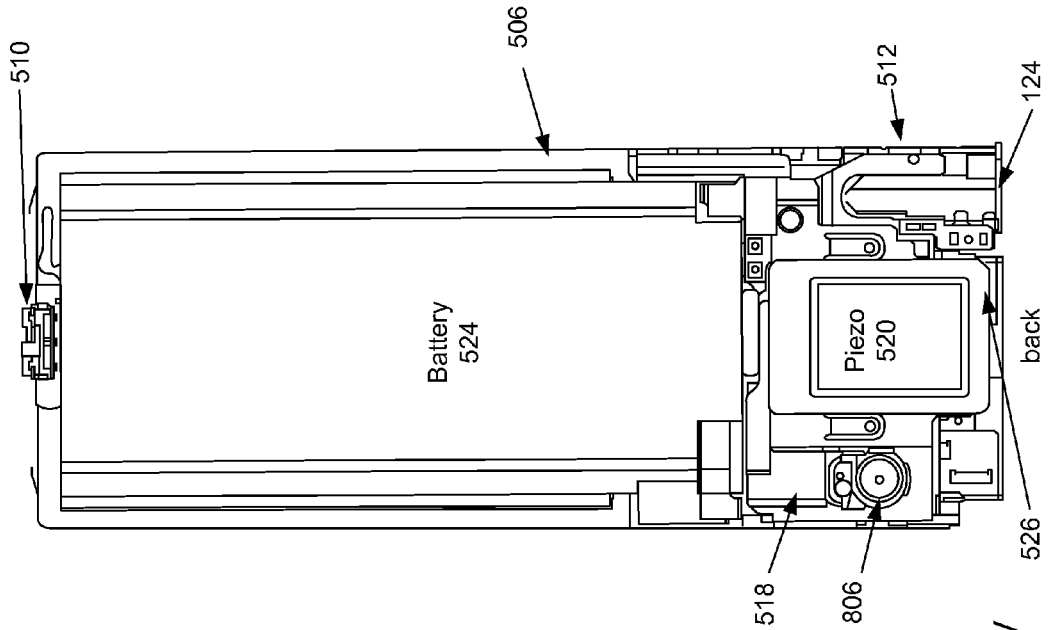


FIG. 5
M-frame
Assembly

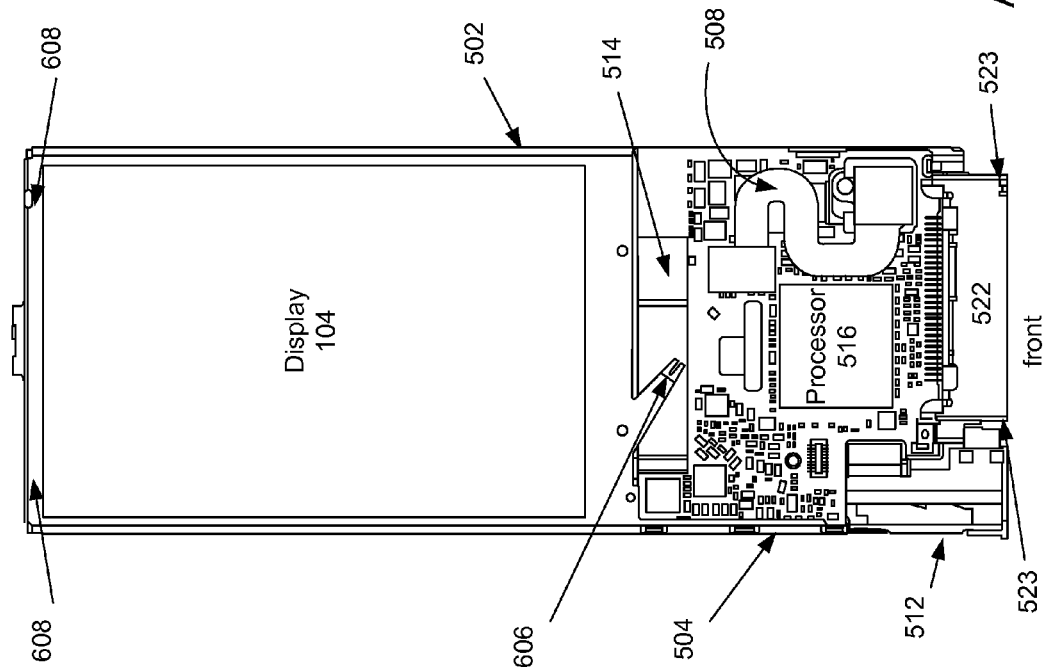
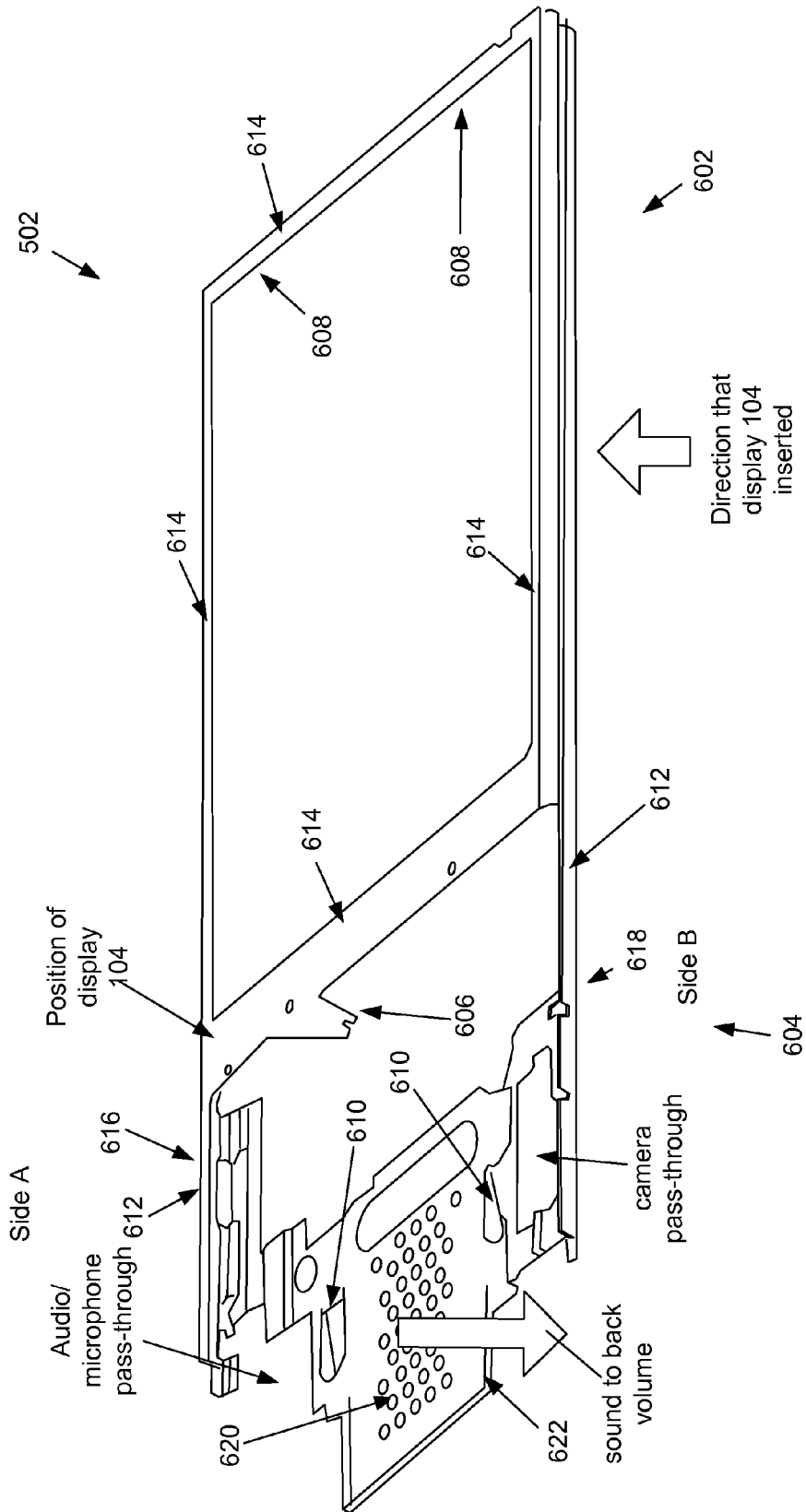


FIG. 6
M-frame



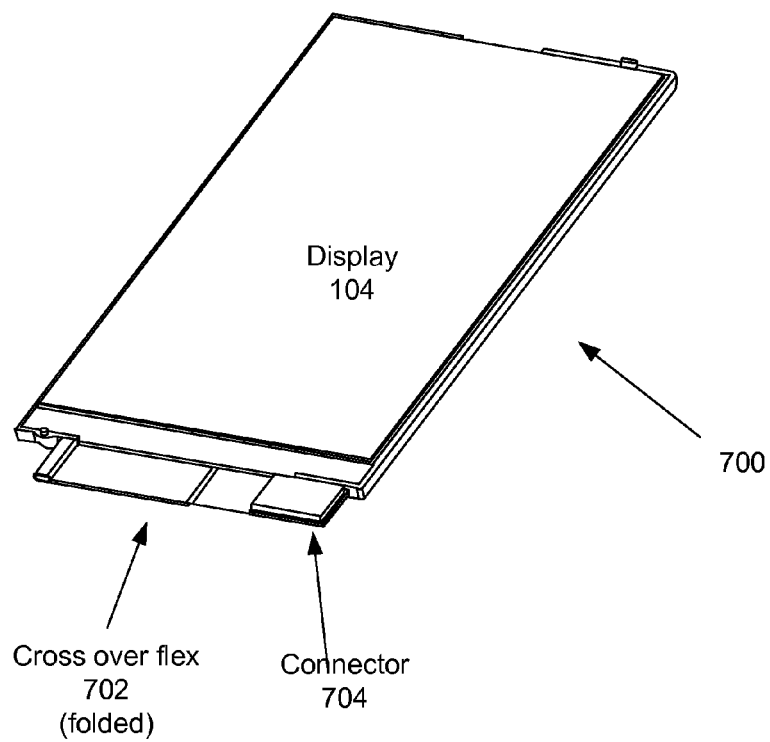
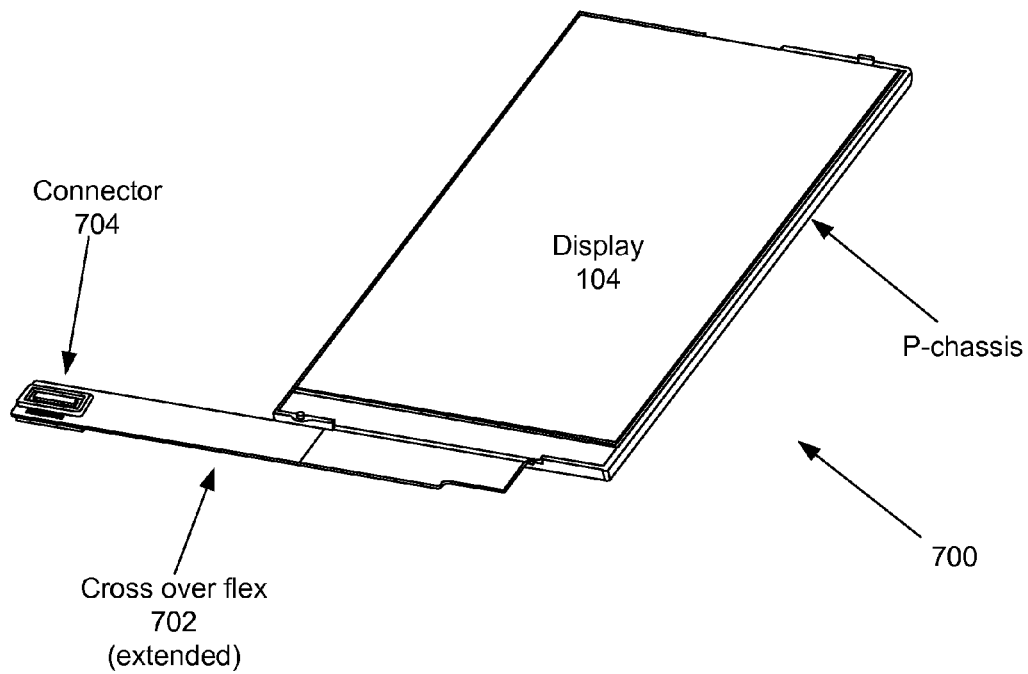


FIG. 7

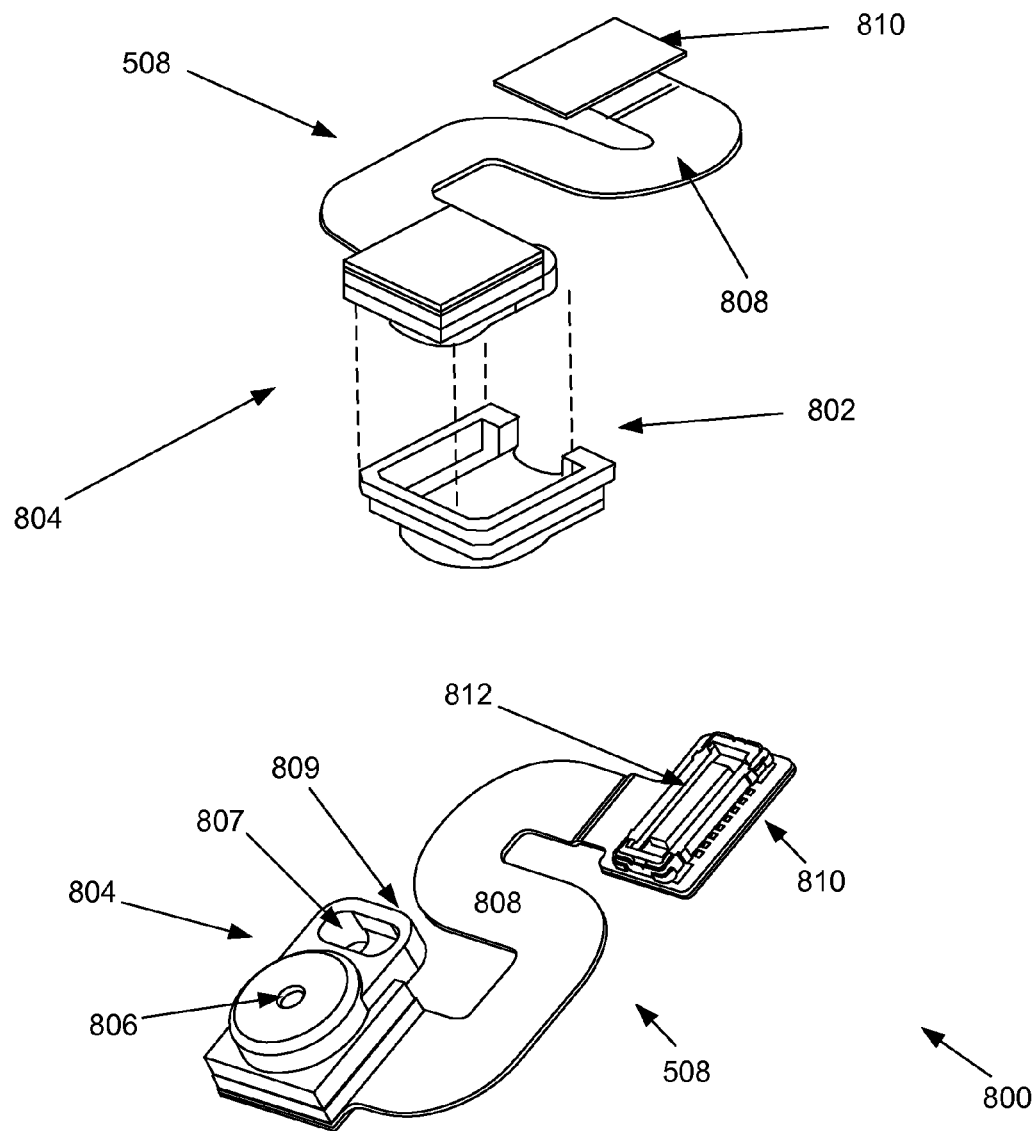


FIG. 8A

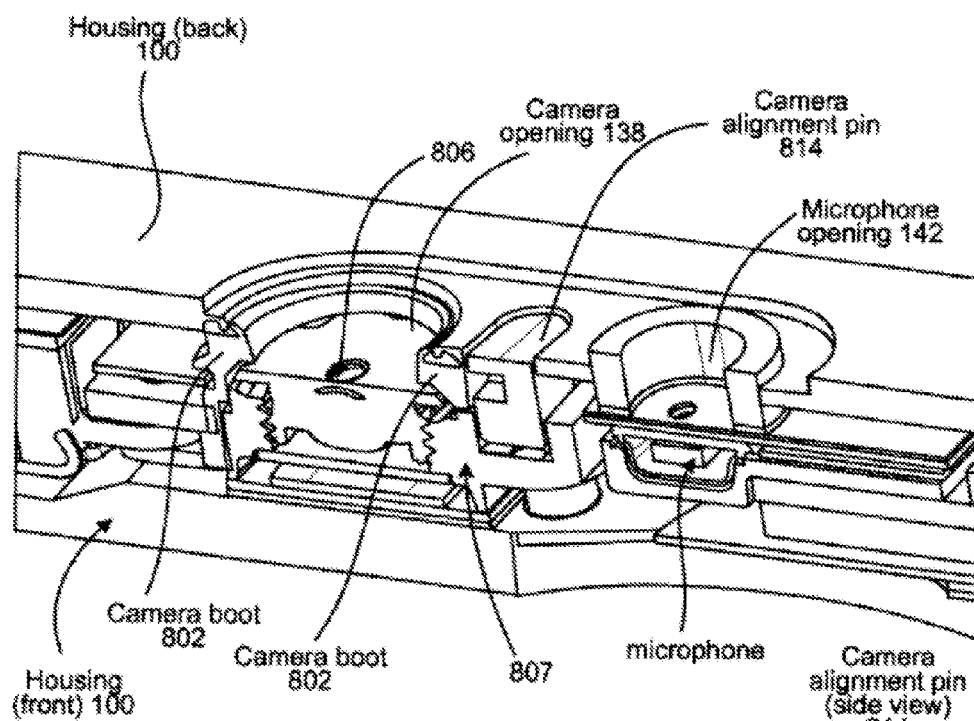
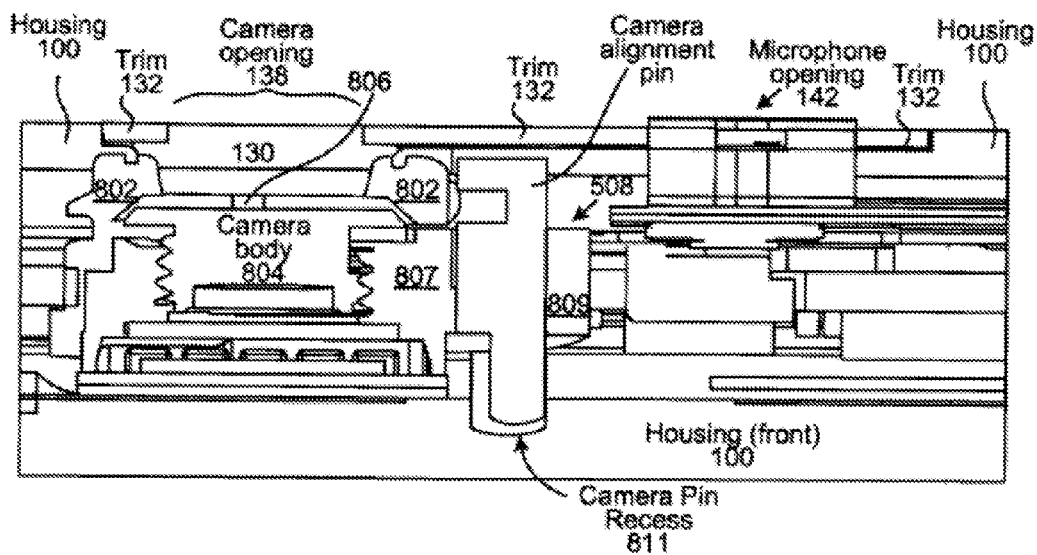
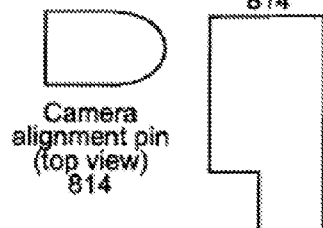
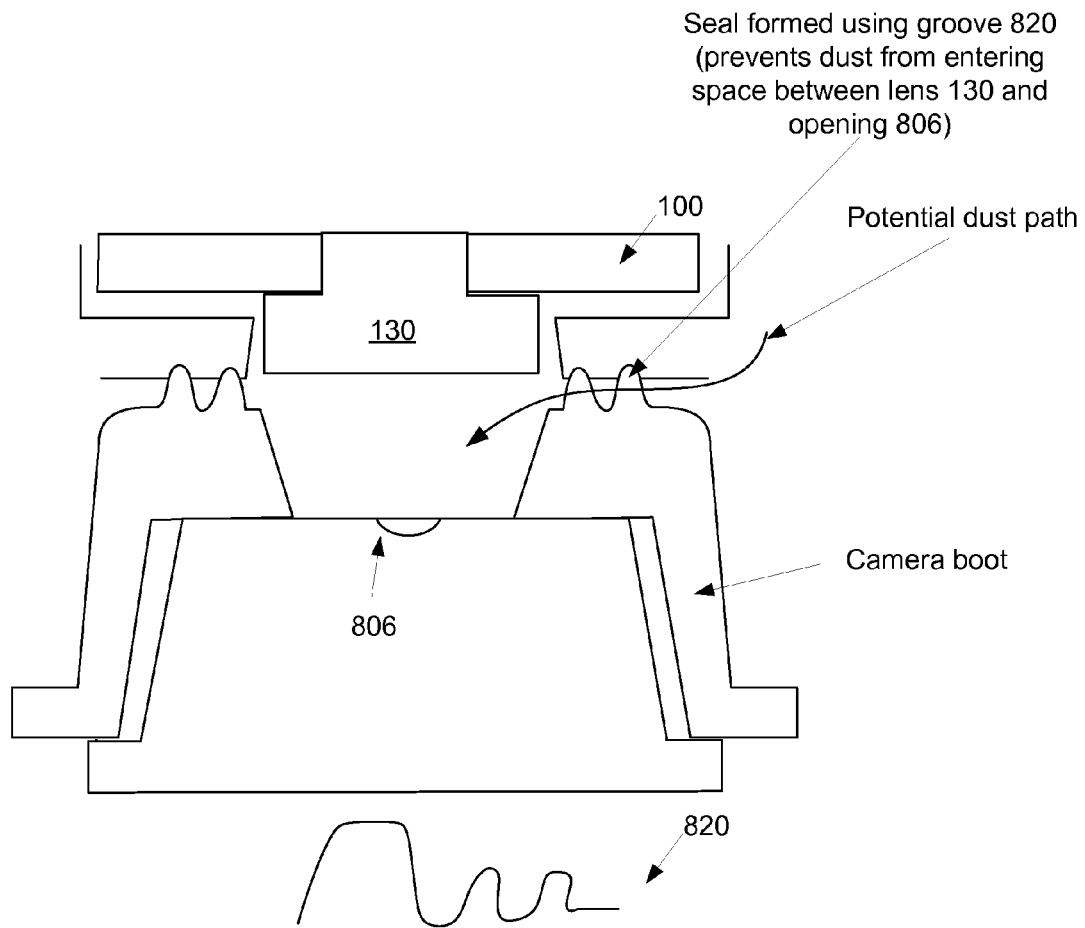


FIG. 8B



**FIG. 8C**

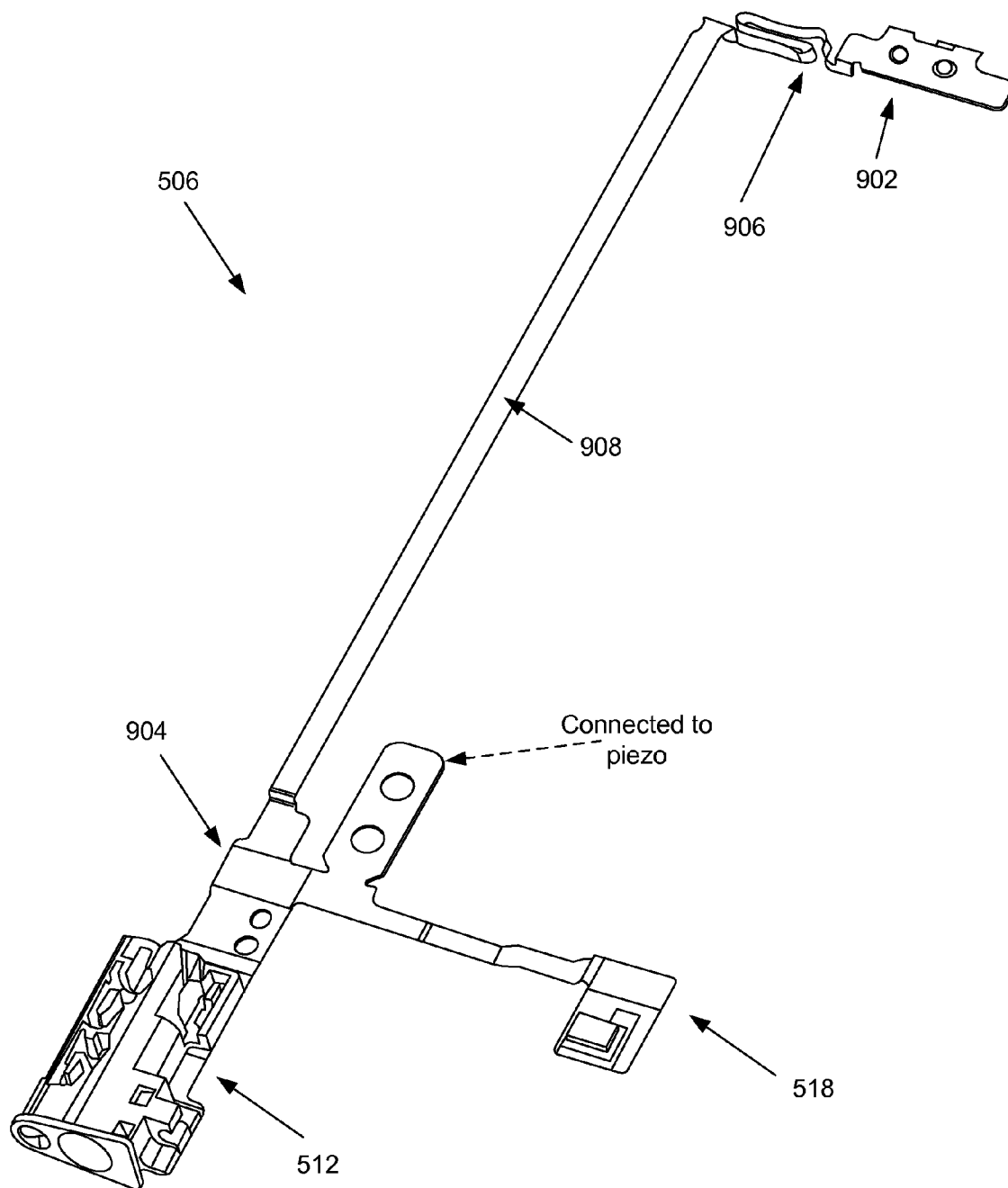


FIG. 9
I/O flex

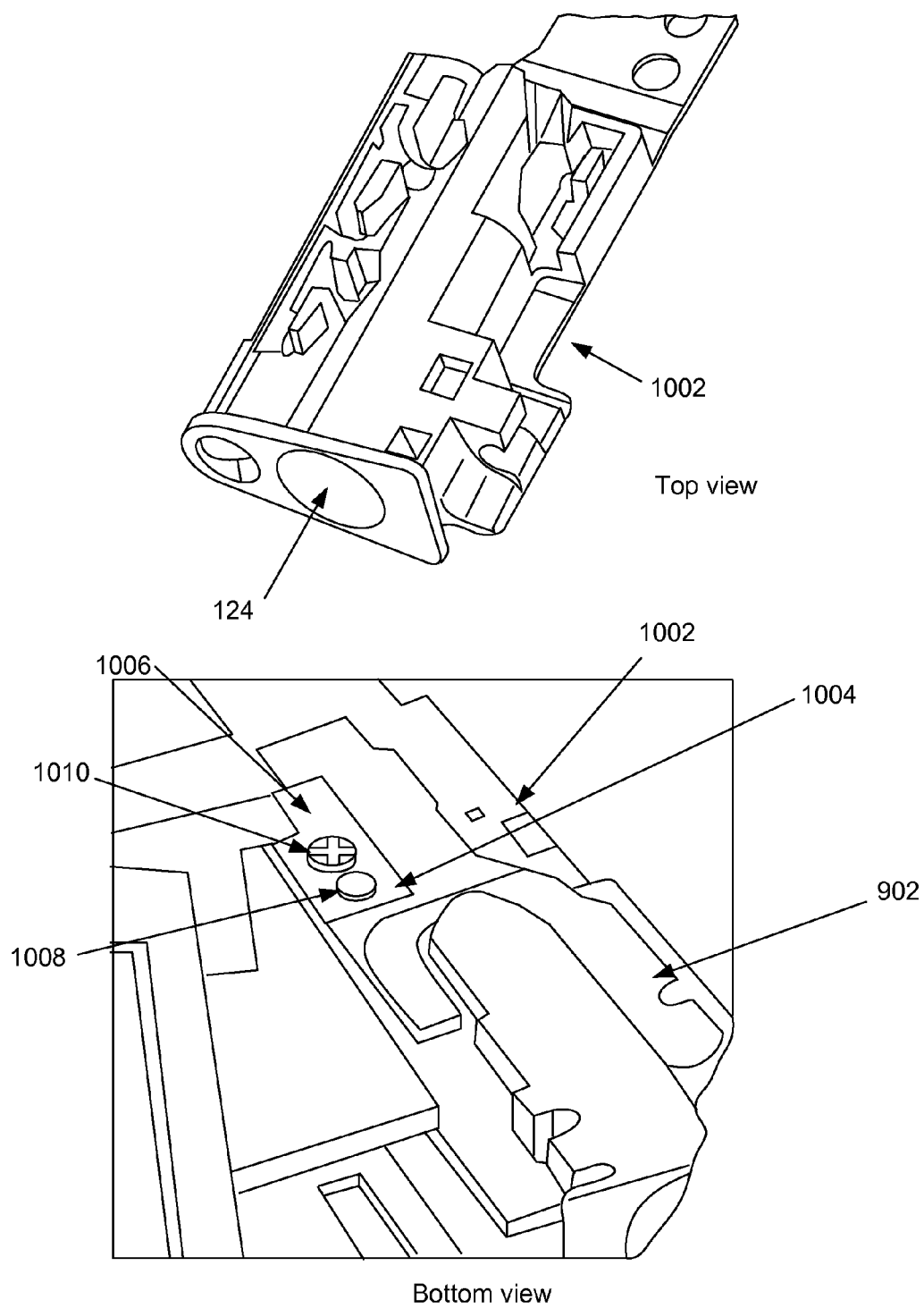


FIG. 10
Audio
Circuit

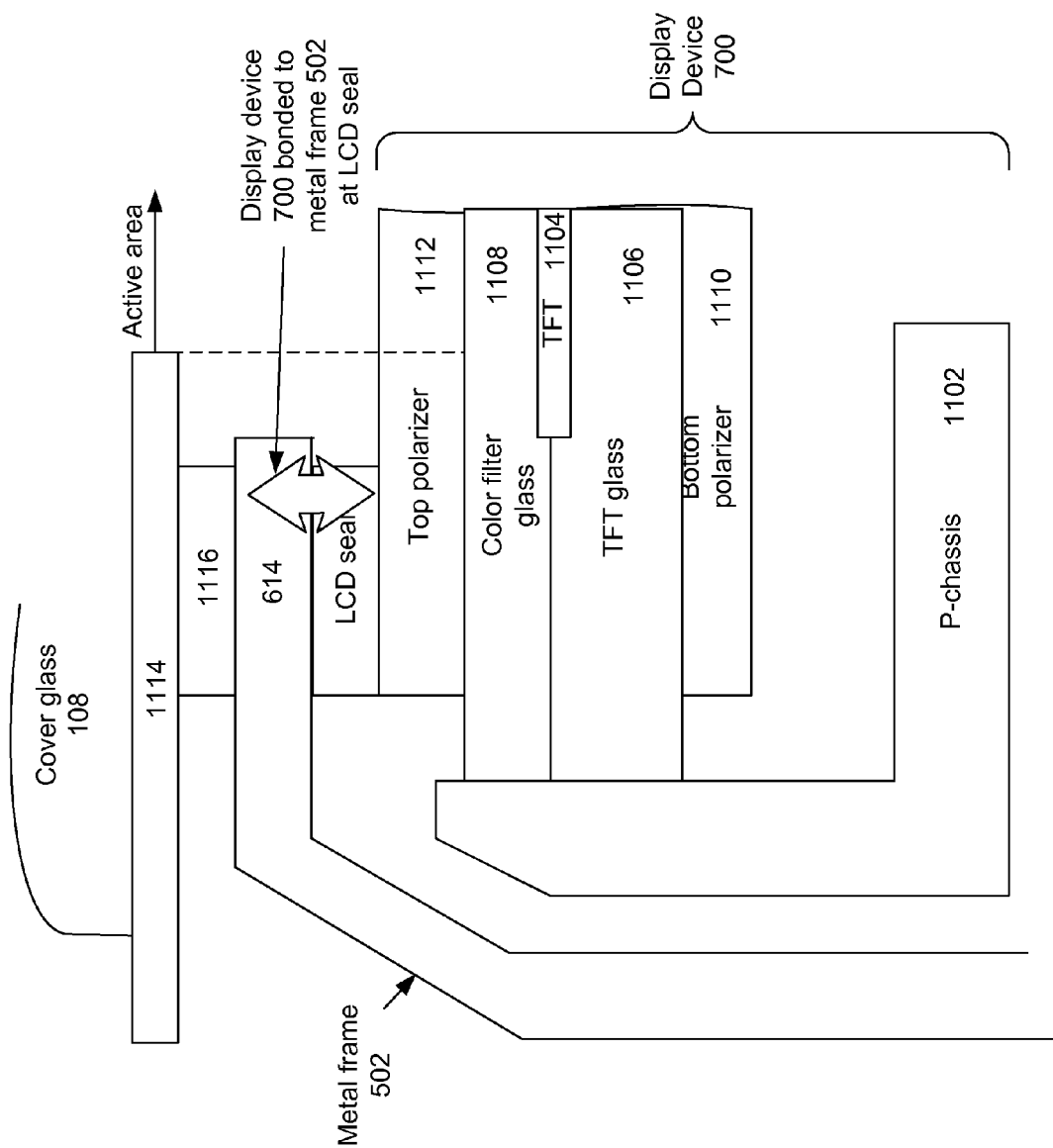
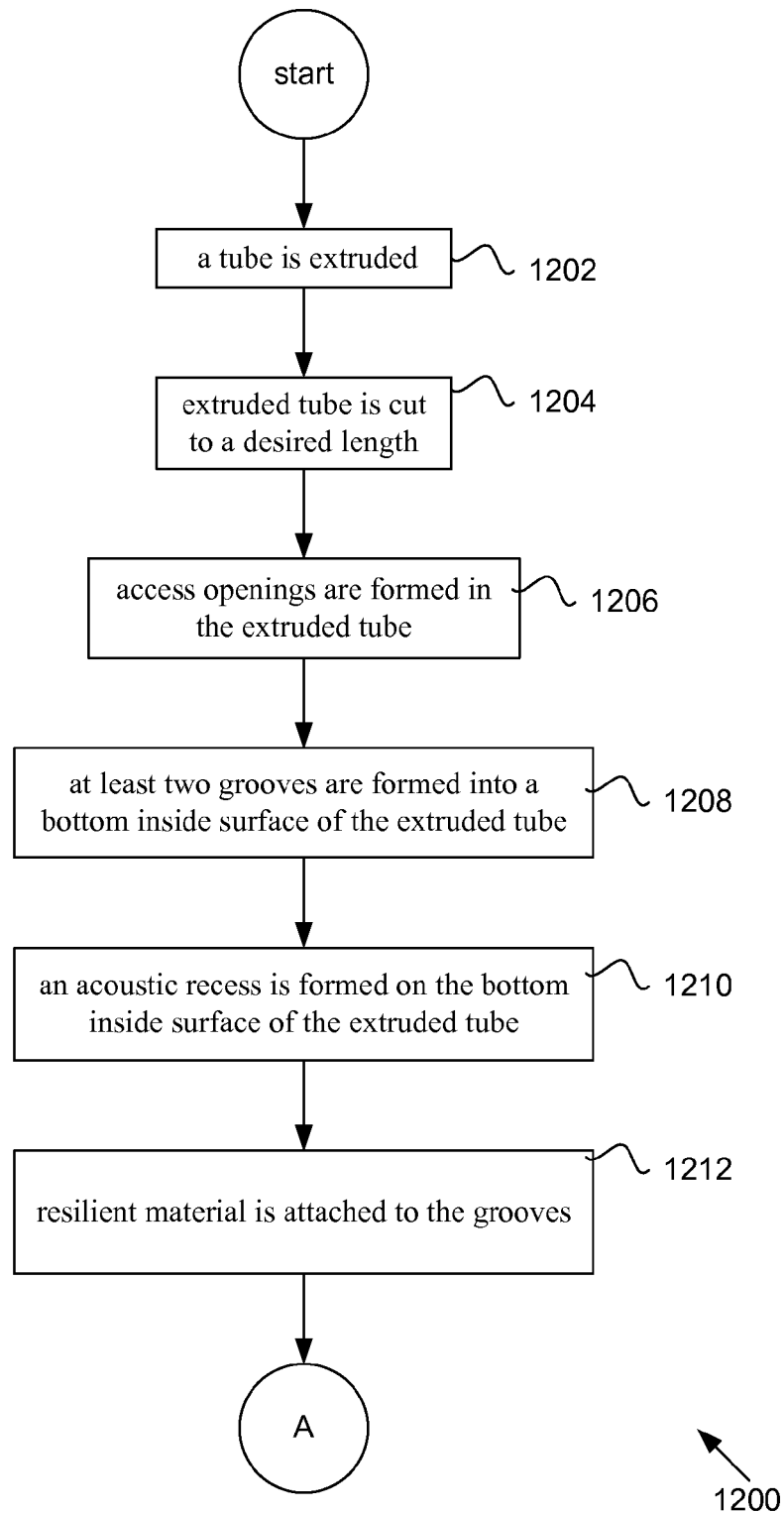
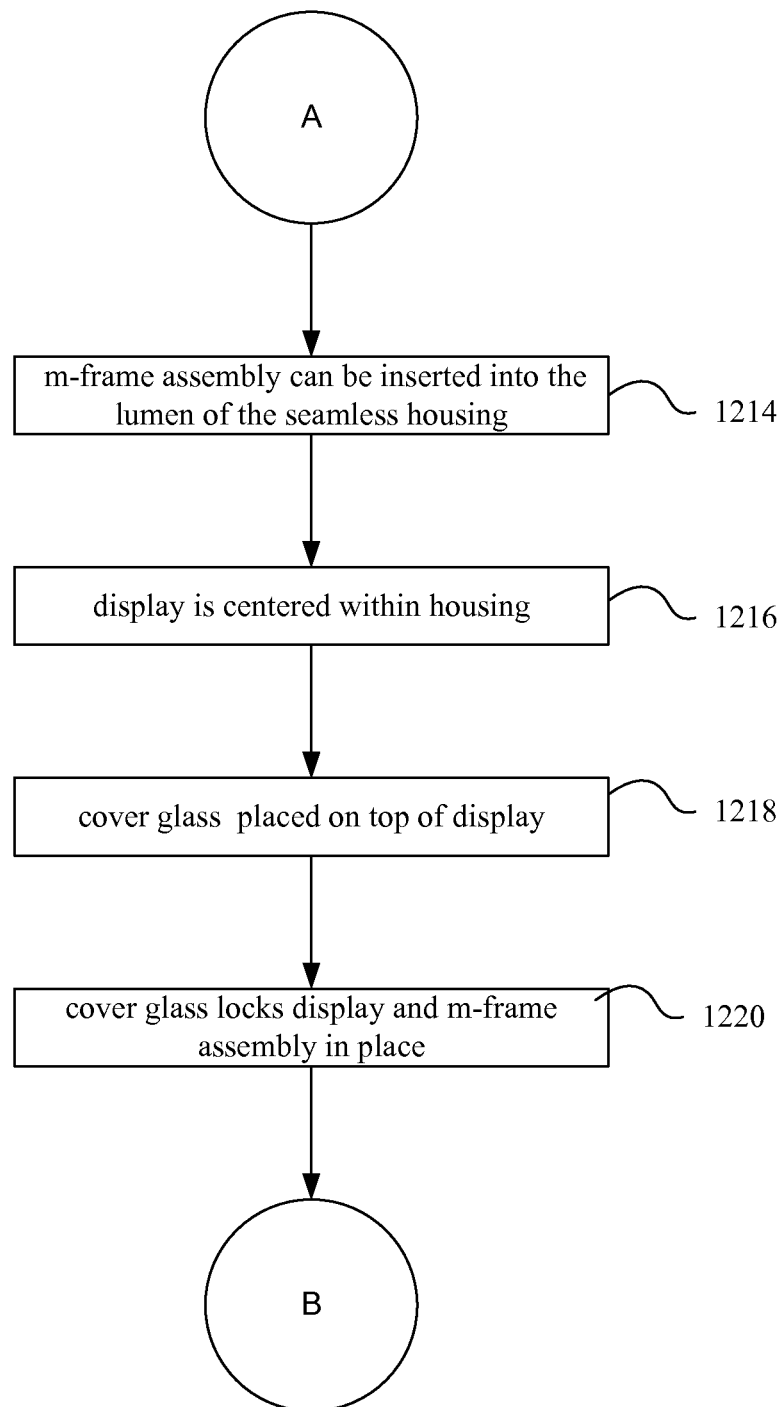
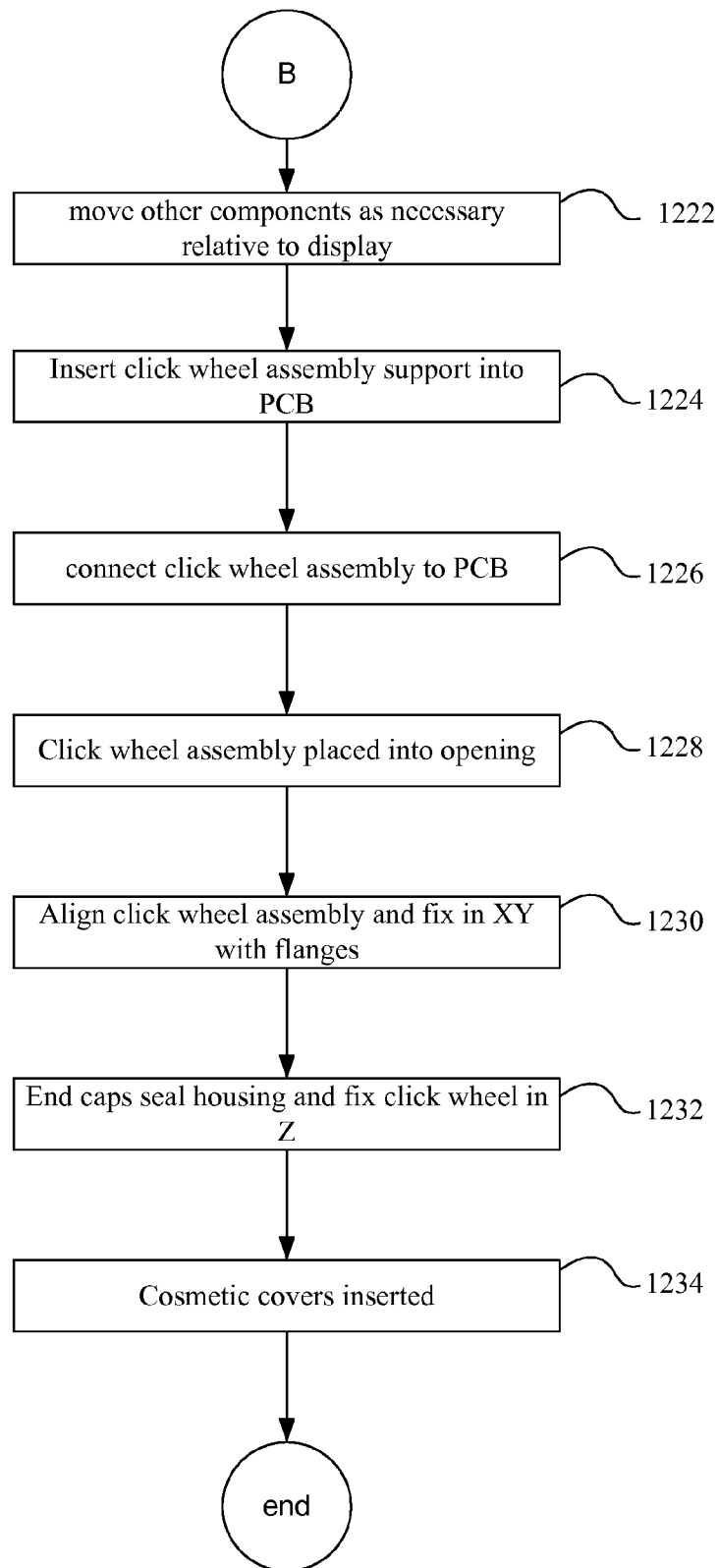


FIG. 11

**FIG. 12**

**FIG. 13**

**FIG. 14**

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HANDHELD COMPUTING DEVICE**CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 13/766,312, filed Feb. 13, 2013, entitled "HANDHELD COMPUTING DEVICE", which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 12/551,384, filed Aug. 31, 2009, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,385,060, entitled "HANDHELD COMPUTING DEVICE", the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety for all purposes.

FIELD

The present invention relates generally to portable computing devices. More particularly, the present invention relates to enclosures of portable computing devices and methods of assembling portable computing devices.

BACKGROUND

In recent years, portable computing devices such as laptops, PDAs, media players, cellular phones, etc., have become small, light and powerful. One factor contributing to this reduction in size can be attributed to the manufacturer's ability to fabricate various components of these devices in smaller and smaller sizes while in most cases increasing the power and/or operating speed of such components. Unfortunately, the trend of smaller, lighter and powerful presents a continuing design challenge in the design of some components of the portable computing devices.

Conventional assembly techniques teach placing the operational components within the enclosure sections at a time after which they are electrically connected. However, even though the individual component can be pre-tested prior to assembly, there is no way to pre-test the assembled components. The only testing that can occur takes place either during the assembly process or immediately after the assembly process is complete. If there is a fault discovered, or the device fails to meet outgoing functional quality requirements, the entire device is either scrapped or dis-assembled in order to find and correct the defective component thereby greatly reducing efficiency and increasing costs.

In view of the foregoing, there is a need for improved component density and associated assembly techniques that reduce cost and improve outgoing quality. In addition, there is a need for improvements in the manner in which small, handheld devices are assembled. For example, improvements that enable structures to be quickly and easily installed within the enclosure, and that help position and support the structures in the enclosure. It is also desirable to minimizing the Z height of the assembled components in order to reduce the overall thickness of the portable computing device and thereby improve the overall aesthetic look and feel of the product.

SUMMARY

A portable electronic device is disclosed. The portable electronic device includes at least a frame and a device module mounted to the frame. The device module includes a first function assembly, a second function assembly, and an electrical interface configured to facilitate communication between the first and the second function assemblies. The first and the second function assemblies are movable relative to one another. The electrical interface can expand or contract commensurate with the relative displacement between the

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first and the second assemblies. The portable electronic device also includes a user interface module electrically coupled to the device module. The device module and the user interface module are each stand alone modules in that each can be fully function tested prior to being incorporated into the portable electronic device.

A method of assembling a portable electronic device is disclosed. The method can be carried out by performing at least the following operations. Providing a seamless housing, the seamless housing having at least a first open end and a reference structure formed on an inside surface of the housing, inserting a pre-tested device module into the first open end using a resilient reference structure as a guide. The device module includes a first function assembly and a second function assembly the first function assembly being fixed to the frame and the second function assembly being moveably mounted to the frame such that the second function assembly can move relative to the first function assembly. Next, affixing the location of the first function assembly to an reference point on the seamless housing and moving the second function assembly in relation to the fixed first function assembly.

A user interface module for use in a portable electronic device is disclosed. the user interface module including at least a user touch interface having a plurality of discrete regions sensitive to a user's touch, a plurality of actuators each being responsive to a user touch event at a corresponding one of the plurality of touch sensitive regions, a flexible electrical connector configured to electrically connect the plurality of actuators to a connector, and a diffusion bonded support plate formed of a number of chemically etched layers, the support plate providing support to the user interface assembly, wherein the user interface module is fully pre-tested prior to installation in the portable electronic device.

An integrated connector adapted for electrically connecting each of a plurality of components to an external circuit independent of one another where the components arranged in at least two dimensions is disclosed. The integrated flex connector including at least a single electrical board to board connector, a first portion having a first connector electrically connected to the single electrical board to board connector, a second portion independent of the first portion, the second portion having a second connector electrically connected to the single electrical board to board connector, and a third portion independent of the first portion and the second portion, the third portion having a third connector electrically connected to the single electrical connector, wherein the single electrical connector provides an independent electrical path for the each of the first, second, and third connectors to the external circuit.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be readily understood by the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate like structural elements, and in which:

FIG. 1A shows a generic block diagram a modular portable electronic device in accordance with the described embodiments.

FIG. 1B is a perspective diagram of an embodiment of a handheld computing device.

FIG. 2 shows an exploded view of portable electronic device shown in FIG. 1 illustrating the juxtaposition of various electrical and structural components described in more detail below.

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FIG. 3 is a perspective diagram of an embodiment of seamless housing used to form the handheld computing device shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 shows various views of click wheel assembly. The views include an exploded view and a reverse view of click wheel flex showing reverse dome buttons in accordance with the described embodiments.

FIG. 5 shows a front and rear view of m-frame assembly in accordance with the described embodiments.

FIG. 6 shows an embodiment of metal frame used in the fabrication of m-frame assembly of FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 shows an embodiment of display device showing a cross over flex in a folded state and an extended, or open, state.

FIGS. 8A-8C shows an embodiment of camera module and camera boot.

FIG. 9 shows an embodiment of I/O flex.

FIG. 10 shows a top and bottom view of audio module in accordance with the described embodiments.

FIG. 11 shows a representation of cover glass assembly and display device in relation to metal frame in accordance with the described embodiments.

FIGS. 12-14 shows a flowchart detailing a process for manufacturing a portable electronic device in accordance with the embodiments described herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The invention generally pertains to portable computing devices and more particularly to components of and methods for assembling portable computing devices. One aspect of the invention relates to a seamless housing formed of a material such as plastic or metal such as aluminum. The seamless housing can be formed via an extrusion process. The metallic nature of the seamless housing can provide superior wear properties as well as provide superior impact protection for internal components in addition to provide an electrical grounding plane. In addition to providing superior wear and protection, the metal used to form the seamless housing can be worked to provide a more aesthetically pleasing appearance thereby improving the overall user experience. For example, the sheen and luster of aluminum can be used to provide an aesthetically pleasing appearance to the portable computing device.

The seamless housing can also include at least one open end, a window to receive a display device, and an opening to receive a user input device, such as a touch sensitive click wheel. The open end can be sized for slideably receiving a m-frame assembly, also referred to as a sled, formed of a number of operational components mounted to a metal frame. The metal frame can be used as a metal support on which a number of operational components can be mounted at a fixed position on the metal frame. Other components, however, can be mounted on the metal frame and yet still be moved relative to the fixed components. In this way, an assembly operator can easily align those components that must be placed in specific locations (such as the audio jack and connector being flush to the bottom of the housing) while the other components remain fixed. The operational components mounted to a fixed position on the metal frame can include a display device since it is critical that the display device remain centered in the display window. Components that can be mounted and yet still be moved in relation to the display device can include a main logic board also referred to as a printed circuit board (PCB). The PCB can act as a transport vehicle for components attached thereto such as a microprocessor, a microphone, a camera, a data port having a connec-

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tor, a piezo-electric audio transducer, and an audio jack. In the case of the audio jack, the ability to move the PCB in relation to the display enables an assembly operator to move the audio jack flush to the bottom of the portable electronic device while still maintain the proper centering of the display.

In order to increase density of components mounted to the metal frame, the number of board to board interconnects, the pitch between interconnects, and the amount of board real estate used for interconnects can be optimized. This optimization can be carried out in a number of ways. For example, using surface mount and soldering whenever possible provides for reduced use of board real estate and better electrical connections than would otherwise be used if a conventional connector was used. An integrated flex where a number of components are soldered to a single flex structure having a single board to board connector is one approach that takes advantage of both surface mount, soldering, and reduced number of connectors. A stiffener plate can be used to disperse stress on the flex at a connection. The stiffener plate can be metal and also used to provide a ground connection.

The single integrated flex can be used to connect a plurality of different operational components. The single integrated flex can include a single board to board interconnect suitable for providing an electrical connection between the plurality of operational components and a substrate or printed circuit board (PCB). The plurality of operational components connected by way of the single integrated flex can include the audio jack and associated circuitry, the microphone, a hold switch, and the piezo-electric audio transducer. The singly integrated flex allows for pre-assembly testing of the components attached thereto simply by connecting the single board to board connector to a test fixture.

Another approach that can taken to facilitate assembly and thereby improve assembly throughput is by providing novel techniques for mounting components onto the metal frame. One such technique is referred to as "book" mounting whereby the metal frame is structured to accommodate the placement of a component on one side of the metal frame. The assembly operator can then lower the component as if closing a book onto the other side of the metal frame where a snap attachment feature can be used to secure the component. Using this technique, the assembly of small components onto the metal frame is easy and less time consuming than conventional approaches to mounting components.

Typically, the m-frame assembly is formed in a pre-insertion assembly operation separate from the assembly process that is used to manufacture the portable computing device. One of the advantages of pre-assembling the m-frame assembly is that once assembled, the m-frame assembly can be functionally tested prior to being inserted into the housing. In this way, only those m-frame assemblies that have been determined to pass functional testing are used in the manufacture of the portable computing device thereby greatly improving assembly outgoing quality. Moreover, by being able to pre-test the m-frame assembly, any debugging, tuning, or repair can be performed prior to the actual insertion of the m-frame assembly into the seamless housing.

In addition to the stand alone m-frame assembly, a stand alone touch sensitive user input device, such as a click or touch wheel, can be assembled and tested separately from the m-frame assembly. Similar to the m-frame assembly, the stand alone user input device can be functionally tested prior to assembly into the portable computing device. In this way an inventory of pre-tested stand alone m-frame subassemblies and stand alone click wheel assemblies can be created and called upon as needed in, for example, a just in time (JIT) type assembly operation. Furthermore, the modularity of the stand

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alone m-frame assembly and click wheel assembly affords the opportunity to easily repair a defective portable computing device by merely replacing the defective click wheel assembly or m-frame assembly without the need to debug and repair in situ as is conventionally the case.

The click wheel assembly can include a number of components such as a click wheel faceplate having a number of button function icons and a center button. A number of dome buttons corresponding to the button function icons are connected to a flex structure separate from a flex structure on which dome button corresponding to the center button is mounted. In the described embodiment, in order to reduce Z height, the dome buttons are mounted in a reverse orientation. Furthermore, by mounting the dome button associated with the center button on a separate flex structure than that used for the dome buttons corresponding to the center button, less material can be used. Additionally, all of the reverse mounted dome buttons are mounted to the same side of their respective flex structures. In this way, the dome button/flex structures can be fabricated in a single set up.

Once the m-frame assembly has been properly inserted and the display centered and locked in place, the stand alone click wheel assembly can be electrically connected and placed within the click wheel opening in the housing. The click wheel assembly can be grounded to a chassis ground (i.e., metal housing) by way of a metallic coil spring included in a hole formed in a click wheel support structure. The metallic spring can provide both a path to ground (i.e., the metallic housing) and resilient support for the click wheel assembly.

A resilient reference structure on an interior surface of the seamless housing can be used as a guide during assembly. The resilient nature of the reference structure can be provided by resilient material, such as plastic, attached to a bottom surface of the seamless housing. During assembly, the m-frame assembly can be placed within the open end of the seamless housing. A display device chassis (usually formed of plastic) can be placed in contact with the resilient material of the guide. The m-frame assembly can then be slideably inserted into the seamless housing where the display device chassis rides along the resilient guide. The m-frame assembly is inserted until an active area of the display device is centered with respect to a black mask within a display window formed in the seamless housing. Once the display device is centered, a protective cover glass having a locking feature such as a flange can be placed on the display and locked into place. The locking in place of the protective cover can also have the effect of restraining the m-frame assembly in XY. Furthermore, the protective cover glass can also assert a force onto the display device chassis that can be opposed by the resilient guides onto which the display device rests. This opposing force can have the effect of forcing the display device/protective glass up against the housing thereby assuring that the protective glass is substantially flush with the housing.

As described above, in order to properly align the various components within the seamless housing after the display device is centered and fixed in place, the assembly operator is provided the opportunity to move other components relative to the display device. However, in order to facilitate this movement, the display device has what is referred to as a cross over flex that provides a modicum of additional length of flex used to accommodate the necessary movement of the other components relative to the display device. Moreover, this cross over feature allows for greater allowance for the placement of a corresponding connector on the PCB.

These and other embodiments of the invention are discussed below with reference to FIGS. 1-14. However, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the detailed

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description given herein with respect to these figures is for explanatory purposes as the invention extends beyond these limited embodiments.

FIG. 1A illustrates portable electronic device 1 in accordance with the described embodiments. Device 1 can be configured as any of a number of electronic devices such as a portable media player, cell phone, smart phone, etc. In the described embodiment, portable electronic device 1 can be modular in nature. By modular it is meant that device 1 can be formed of modules each containing a plurality of functional assemblies. This modularity can also facilitate efficient and cost effective modular assembly practices described below. In the described embodiments, the modules can be stand alone modules in that each module can be tested and confirmed as being fully functional prior to being incorporated into device 1. In this way, only fully tested and fully operational modules can be used in the assembly of device 1 thereby substantially improving assembly yield. Modules, in turn, can include a plurality of functional assemblies. The functional assemblies can include components arranged to perform specific functions. For example, a camera assembly can include a camera configured to provide both still and video to a processor assembly.

Device 1 can include frame 2 that can be used to provide mechanical support for device module 3. Device module 3 can, in turn, include a number of functional assemblies such as assembly 4 connected to assembly 5 by way of interface 6. In the described embodiments, device module 3 can be a stand alone module having a number of functional assemblies that can be tested prior to assembly into the device 1. Being stand alone, module 3 can be connected to an external circuit such as a tester configured for functional testing. Typically, the tester has an on board power supply arranged to supply a pre-determined supply voltage to the circuit under test (i.e., module 3). As a result of the testing, any assemblies found to be either malfunctioning or not operating according to spec can either be repaired or replaced. In this way, an inventory of pre-tested device modules can be stored and made ready for assembly of electronic device 1.

Device 1 can be assembled in a labor and cost effective manner by taking advantage of the modularity inherent in the design of device 1. Frame 2 can be used as a transport mechanism (along the lines of a sled used to transport objects laid thereon) as well as a supporting structure. Since module 3 is mounted to frame 2, frame 2 can be used to transport module 3 into housing 7 in one operation avoiding the cost in time and labor of in situ component assembly. Since module 3 has been fully tested and confirmed operational prior to assembly, there is a high probability of continued operability after the insertion procedure. However, even in those rare instances where an inserted module is found to be defective, the defective module can be easily swapped for another functioning module. In this way, there is no need for time consuming failure analysis. Device 1 also includes a separate user interface module 8 that, like device module 3, can be fully function tested prior to being electrically coupled to device module 3 and incorporated into device 1.

The described embodiment can provide a number of features that facilitate the assembly of device 1. For example, assembly 4 and/or assembly 5 can be mobile with respect to housing 7 and/or each other. In some cases it may be necessary to affix assembly 4 to a specific position relative to an external reference (such as an opening in housing 7, for example). One such example can be if assembly 4 includes a display device, the display device must be precisely centered within an opening in housing 7. Therefore, once the display is centered, the position of assembly 4 is fixed and cannot move

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relative to housing 7. However, even though assembly 4 must remain fixed, assembly 5 may have to be aligned with respect to housing 7 at a position inconsistent with the current relative position of assembly 4. Therefore, frame 2 can include an intra-frame transport mechanism on which assembly 5 can be mounted. The intra-frame transport mechanism can allow assembly 5 to move relative to assembly 4. In order to accommodate any movement between assembly 4 and assembly 5, interface 6 can be expand (or contract) commensurate with the relative displacement between assembly 5 and assembly 4.

FIG. 1B illustrates a specific embodiment of modular portable electronic device 1 shown in FIG. 1A. More specifically, FIG. 1B shows a front and rear view of fully assembled handheld portable electronic device 10. Portable electronic device 10 can process data and more particularly media data such as audio, video, images, etc. By way of example, portable electronic device 10 can generally correspond to a music player, game player, video player, camera, cell phone, personal digital assistant (PDA), and/or the like. With regards to being handheld, portable electronic device 10 can be operated solely by the user's hand(s), i.e., no reference surface such as a desktop is needed. In some cases, portable electronic device 10 can be sized for placement into a pocket of the user. By being pocket sized, the user does not have to directly carry the device and therefore the device can be taken almost anywhere the user travels (e.g., the user is not limited by carrying a large, bulky and heavy device). By way of example, the portable electronic device 10 can correspond to consumer electronic products such as computers, media players, personal digital assistants (PDA), telecommunication devices (phone), personal e-mail or messaging devices and/or the like. In one example, the electronic device can correspond to an iPod Nano™ available by Apple Inc. of Cupertino, Calif.

Portable electronic device 10 can include housing 100 configured to at least partially enclose any suitable number of components associated with the electronic portable electronic device 10. For example, housing 100 can enclose and support internally various electrical components (including integrated circuit chips and other circuitry) to provide computing operations for the device. The integrated circuit chips and other circuitry can include a microprocessor, memory, a battery, a circuit board, I/O, various input/output (I/O) support circuitry and the like. Although not shown in this figure, housing 100 can define a cavity, or lumen, into which various mounted components can be inserted. In the described embodiment, at least one fully tested stand alone assembly having various operational components mounted thereon can be inserted into an open end of housing 100. Once properly positioned and fixed in place, a stand alone and fully tested user interface can be electrically connected to the stand alone assembly and placed within a user interface opening in housing 100. The user interface can then be locked in place using one of two endplates that are placed on both of the open ends of housing 100. In this way, the endplates serve to seal the operating components inside housing 100 preventing dust and other environmental contaminants from entering. Cosmetic caps can be placed over the endplates to improve the overall aesthetics of portable electronic device 10.

In addition to providing support and prevention of environmental contamination from damaging the internal components, housing 100 can define at least in part the outward appearance of portable electronic device 10. That is, the shape and form of the housing 100 can help define the overall shape and form of the portable electronic device 10 or the contour of the housing 100 can embody the outward physical appearance of the portable electronic device 10. Any suitable shape

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can be used. In some embodiments, the size and shape of the housing 100 can be dimensioned to fit comfortably within a user's hand. In some embodiments, the shape includes a slightly curved back surface and highly curved side surfaces. The shape will be described in greater detail below. Housing 100 can be integrally formed in such a way as to constitute is a single complete unit. By being integrally formed, the housing 100 has a seamless appearance unlike conventional housings that include two parts that are fastened together thereby forming a reveal, a seam there between. That is, unlike conventional housings, the housing 100 does not include any breaks thereby making it stronger and more aesthetically pleasing.

As seen on the front view, portable electronic device 10 can include display 104. Display 104 can be fixedly mounted onto a supporting metal frame using a fixing agent such as adhesive that can also act as a dust shield. Display 104 can be used to display images such as video, still images, a graphical user interface (GUI) as well as other information to the user (e.g., text, objects, graphics). By way of example, display 104 can be a liquid crystal display (LCD). When portable electronic device 10 is being assembled, the frame on which display 104 is mounted can be inserted into housing 100 using one of the open ends of housing 100 until display 104 is centered within display window opening 106. Protective layer 108 can be positioned within opening 106 in front of the display 104 in order to protect display 104 from damage. Protective layer 108 can be formed from any of a number of clear materials such as clear polycarbonate plastic, glass, etc. In the described embodiment, protective layer 108 can include a locking feature (such as a flange). When protective layer 108 is placed over display 104 within the display window opening 106, the locking feature can be mated with housing 100 thereby applying pressure to display 104. The applied pressure has the effect of locking into position the various internal components (such as a main logic board, or MLB) mounted to the supporting metal frame on which display 104 is also mounted.

Portable electronic device 10 can also include one or more input devices configured to facilitate a transfer of data from the outside world into the portable electronic device 10 and vice versa typically at the behest of a user. The one or more input devices can be used to perform tracking/scrolling or to make selections or to facilitate a user issuing commands to portable electronic device 10. By way of example, the one or more input devices can correspond to keypads, joysticks, touch screens, touch pads, track balls, wheels, buttons, switches, and/or the like. In the described embodiment, the one or more input devices can include a touch sensitive input device that can take the form of click wheel user interface 110 (being the visible portion of click wheel assembly described in detail below). Click wheel user interface 110 can include at least an annular click wheel 112. Annular click wheel 112 can be formed of resilient material such as plastic on which are present a number of icons 114 each corresponding to a particular button function that can be performed by portable electronic device 10 in response to a user touch event. By way of example, where portable electronic device 10 is a music player, the button functions can be associated with opening a menu, playing a song, fast forwarding a song, seeking through a menu and the like. In most cases, the button functions are implemented via a mechanical clicking action although they can also be associated with touch sensing.

In order to convert the user touch event to a signal that can be processed and acted upon by portable electronic device 10, each icon 114 can be associated with a corresponding touch sensitive region in the form of click wheel button 116. In order

to reduce Z height of click wheel user interface **110** and help to make it flush with the surface of housing **100**, click wheel button **116** can take the form of a reversed orientation clickable dome button (also referred to as a reverse dome button). By reverse orientation it is meant that the dome portion of click wheel button **116** is oriented to face down towards the interior of portable electronic device **10** as opposed to facing up away from housing **100** in conventional arrangements. Although not shown, each click wheel button **116** is associated with a sensor arrangement. The sensor arrangement can include a plurality of sensors that are configured to activate as the finger passes over or presses on them. In the simplest case, an electrical signal is produced each time the finger passes or presses a sensor. The number of signals in a given time frame can indicate location, direction, speed and acceleration of the finger on the touch pad, i.e., the more signals, the more the user moved his or her finger. In most cases, the signals are monitored by an electronic interface that converts the number, combination and frequency of the signals into location, direction, speed and acceleration information. This information can then be used by portable electronic device **10** to perform the desired control function.

Click wheel user interface **110** can also include center button **118** associated with touch sensitive region **120**. When a user presses center button **118**, for example, touch sensitive region **120** can generate a signal that can cause portable electronic device **10** to act in a pre-determined manner. For example, when a user presses center button **118** at the same time that a list of media items are presented on display **104**, touch sensitive region **120** can provide a signal to processing circuitry that can cause a particular one of the listed media items presented on display **104** to be selected. It should be noted that center button **118** can also be configured as a reverse dome button.

The position of click wheel user interface **110** relative to seamless housing **100** can be widely varied. For example, click wheel user interface **110** can be placed at any external surface (e.g., top, side, front, or back) of seamless housing **100** that is accessible to a user during manipulation of the portable electronic device **10**. Typically, touch sensitive surfaces of click wheel user interface **110** are completely accessible to the user. For example, click wheel user interface **110** can be located in a lower, front area of seamless housing **100**. Furthermore, click wheel user interface **110** can be recessed below, level with, or extend above the surface of the seamless housing **100**. In the illustrated embodiment, however, the touch sensitive surfaces of click wheel user interface **110** are substantially flush with the external surface of the seamless housing **100**.

The shape of click wheel user interface **110** can also be widely varied. For example, click wheel user interface **110** can be circular, rectangular, square, oval, triangular, and the like. Circular shapes, however, allow a user to continuously swirl a finger in a free manner, i.e., the finger can be rotated through 360 degrees of rotation without stopping. Furthermore, the user can rotate his or her finger tangentially from all sides thus giving it more range of finger positions. For example, when the portable electronic device **10** is being held, a left handed user can choose to use one portion of click wheel user interface **110** while a right handed user can choose to use another portion of click wheel user interface **110**.

Portable electronic device **10** can also include one or more switches such as power switches, hold switches, and the like accessible through various openings in housing **100**. The power switch is configured to turn the portable electronic device **10** on and off, and hold switch **122** is configured to activate or deactivate click wheel user interface **110**. This is

generally done to prevent unwanted commands by click wheel user interface **110**, as for example, when portable electronic device **10** is stored inside a user's pocket.

Portable electronic device **10** can also include one or more connectors for transferring data and/or power to and from portable electronic device **10**. Portable electronic device **10** can include audio jack **124**, data port **126** and in some cases a separate power port for delivering power to the portable electronic device **10**. Audio jack **124** allows audio information to be outputted from portable electronic device **10**. Audio jack **124** can receive an audio post (not shown) that can provide audio signals to external audio rendering devices, such as headphones, speakers, etc. Data port **126** allows data to be transmitted and received to and from a host device such as a general purpose computer (e.g., desktop computer, portable computer). For example, data port **126** can be used to upload or download audio, video and other image data to and from the portable electronic device **10**. Data port **126** can also be used to download songs and play lists, audio books, e-books, photos, and the like into a storage mechanism included in portable electronic device **10**. In the described embodiment, data port **126** can be any size deemed appropriate such as, for example, a 30 pin connector. As seen by the rear view, portable electronic device **10** can also include a camera module having camera lens **130**, the camera module being configured to provide still or video images. Cosmetic camera trim **132** can provide an aesthetically pleasing finish as well as provide support for camera lens **130**. A microphone can be used to record audible sound passing through microphone hole **134**. In the described embodiment, cosmetic trim **132** can form fit into trim recess **136** formed from housing **100**. Trim recess portion **136** of housing **100** can be formed using a machining process, for example. Although not shown in FIG. 1B but described in detail later, trim recess portion **136** can include openings in housing **100** used to provide access to the microphone module, the camera module and an opening used to insert a camera alignment pin. It should be noted that cosmetic trim **132** can obscure the opening used to insert the camera alignment pin since such an opening only need be accessed during the alignment of the camera module.

In some cases, the data port **126** can serve as both a data and power port thus replacing the power port. Data port **126** can be widely varied. In one embodiment, the data port **126** is a peripheral bus connector, such as a USB or FIREWIRE connector. These type of connectors include both power and data functionality, thereby allowing both power delivery and data communications to occur between the portable electronic device **10** and the host device when the portable electronic device **10** is connected to the host device. In some cases, the host device can provide power to the media portable electronic device **10** that can be used to operate the portable electronic device **10** and/or charge a battery included therein concurrently with the operating.

Although the device can connect through various wired connections, it should be appreciated that this is not a limitation. Portable electronic device **10** can also include a mechanism for wireless communications, as either a transceiver type device or receiver only, such as a radio. For example, as shown, portable electronic device **10** can include an antenna that can be disposed internal to housing **100**. The wireless communications can be based on many different wireless protocols including for example Bluetooth, RF, 802.11, FM, AM, and the like.

FIG. 2 shows an exploded view **200** of portable electronic device **10** illustrating the juxtaposition of various electrical and structural components described in more detail below. The relationship and organization of the components within

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each layer and relationship between layers can be used to facilitate both the assembly and optimization of Z height tolerances of portable electronic device 10. One aspect of the described embodiments relates to the design of the operational components that facilitate modular assembly of portable electronic device 10. The modular assembly relates to the fact that portable electronic device 10 is formed of a number of self contained modules. These self contained modules can be powered up and tested and if necessary repaired or tuned prior to being inserted into housing 100. In this way portable electronic device 10 can be manufactured to be extremely compact, sturdy, aesthetically pleasing and ergonomic at relatively low cost. The pre-assembled and pre-tested modules can include click wheel assembly 400 and metal or m-frame assembly 500 described in more detail below.

FIG. 3 is a detailed front and rear view of housing 100. Housing 100 can take the form of a seamless housing. The seamless nature of the housing 100 provides an aesthetic look and feel to the portable electronic device 10 as well as provides added resistance to deformation and possible damage to internal components caused by the device being dropped. Housing 100 can be formed of extruded aluminum or other materials such as plastic. It should be noted, however, that this configuration is representative in nature only and does not provide limitations constraining the ultimate scope of the invention. The size and shape of seamless housing 100 can be dimensioned to fit comfortably within a user's hand. In one particular embodiment, seamless housing 100 can be formed from an extruded material such as aluminum or stainless steel thereby providing a seamless look along the length of portable electronic device 10. That is, unlike conventional seamless housings, seamless housing 100 does not include any breaks between the top and bottom ends thereby making it stronger and more aesthetically pleasing. It should be noted that in those cases where portable electronic device 10 incorporates radio frequency (RF) functionality, such as WiFi, Bluetooth, AM/FM radio, any metals used for construction of seamless housing 100 should possess non-magnetic properties in order to reduce any possibility of interfering with the RF functionalities. Such metals can include, for example, aluminum.

In order to help guide at least a portion of the internal components to their desired position within the seamless housing 100 during assembly, housing 100 can include display opening 302 arranged to accommodate display 104 and cover glass 108. During assembly, an operator can center display 104 to display opening 302. Housing 100 can also include click wheel assembly opening 304 arranged to receive fully functional click wheel assembly. Flanges 305 can be used to lock the click wheel assembly in the Z direction. Lumen 306 can be sized and dimensioned for receipt of various internal components used in the assembly of portable electronic device 10. In the described embodiment, an internal reference structure within lumen 306 can include at least two groove structures 308 formed in inner surface 310 of back portion 312 of seamless housing 100. Grooves 308 can be formed by way of a machining process. Once grooves 308 have been formed, similarly shaped rails formed of plastic or other resilient material can be fitted into grooves 308 and attached to inner surface 310. In this way, the rails can provide both an assembly reference surface and a supporting structure for pre-assembled components such as a plastic chassis on which display 104 is mounted.

Cover glass 108 can be locked into place (i.e., in the XY plane) by bonding cover glass 108 to metal frame using adhesive. Cover glass 108 can be locked into the Z direction

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using flanges formed on cover glass frame which can then be snapped into housing 100. Once cover glass 108 is locked into place, the compressive force applied by cover glass 108 onto the metal frame can be transmitted through the metal frame down to the resilient material in grooves 108 upon which the metal frame rests. The resilient material can respond to the compressive force with an opposing force that travels up through the metal frame to cover glass 108. This opposing force can have the effect of biasing up the metal frame and cover glass 108 (on which cover glass 108 is mounted) thereby forcing cover glass 108 up against housing 100. In this way, the upper surface of cover glass 108 can be made flush with the upper surface of housing 100 at display opening 302.

In order to maximize the perceived audio output of an integrated speaker assembly used by portable electronic device 10 to broadcast audible sound, a portion of inner surface 310 can be removed to form recess 314. Recess 314 can be used to form a front acoustic volume associated with a piezo-electric acoustic transducer. It should be noted that as described below, during assembly, a front acoustic volume can be created by forming a sliding seal between an acoustic seal associated with a piezo-electric audio transducer and recess 314.

In order to more easily accommodate the insertion of various internal components within seamless housing 100, open end 316 (opposite open end 318) can receive a self contained unit formed of operational components mounted to a metal frame, or sled. At the conclusion of the assembly process, an end cap having a click wheel locking feature can be used to cover open end 316 and lock click wheel user assembly in place in the XY direction. The end caps are shaped to conform to the internal cross section of housing 100. In this way, end caps can be inserted into the open ends 316 and 318 such that an outer periphery of the end caps matches an inner periphery of lumen 306. Furthermore, cosmetic caps can be subsequently placed on the end caps and positioned to be flush with rear surface and front surface of seamless housing 100 thereby providing seamless housing 100 with a substantially uniform appearance.

FIG. 4 shows various views of click wheel assembly 400. The views include an exploded view and a reverse view of click wheel flex showing reverse dome buttons in accordance with the described embodiments. It should be noted that by self contained it is meant that once fully assembled, click wheel assembly 400 is fully functional and capable of being function tested prior to incorporation into portable electronic device 10. In this way, click wheel assembly 400 can be tested and, if necessary, repaired or tuned, prior to incorporation into portable electronic device 10. Turning first to the exploded view, click wheel assembly 400 can include a number of structural and electrical components that cooperate to provide a user input device responsive to a touch event be it from a user's finger, or a stylus, etc. In the described embodiment, the click wheel assembly 400 can include annularly shaped click wheel faceplate 402 and center button plate 404 sized to fit within a central portion of click wheel faceplate 402. Center button plate 404 can be metallic in nature (for both aesthetic and wear protection reasons) whereas click wheel faceplate 402 can be formed of plastic or other lightweight yet durable material. The choice of metal for center button plate 404 and plastic or plastic like material for click wheel faceplate 402 is based upon the fact that it is contemplated that center button plate 404 will receive substantially greater wear from repeated user touches and presses than will click wheel faceplate 402. Any disadvantages due to the metallic nature of center button plate 404 (greater weight, higher cost of fabri-

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cation, etc.) is more than offset by the anticipated longer useful lifetime of center button plate **404** than would be expected if center button plate **404** had been fabricated with plastic or other such material. In any case, the nature of the material used to form the various buttons can be varied depending on any number of factors in addition to those discussed above.

Click wheel faceplate **402** can provide a surface that can cooperate with a number of reverse mounted click wheel dome buttons **406** electrically connected to click wheel flex **408**. The number of placement of dome buttons **406** can be widely varied. In the particular embodiment shown, dome buttons **406** form an array of four buttons circumferentially arranged equidistant from each other on click wheel flex **408**. Click wheel flex **408** can be disposed between click wheel faceplate **402** and click wheel support plate **410**. Center button plate **404** can provide a surface that can cooperate with reverse mounted center dome button **412** that is mounted to center button flex **414** by way of "ears" **415** and electrically connected to click wheel flex **408** by way of single flex connector **416**. Center button plate **404** can also be directly mounted to center button flex **414**. One advantage to using single flex connector **416** and ears **415** is to help reduce the overall height (Z) of click wheel assembly **400**. It should be noted that click wheel dome buttons **406** and center dome button **412** can be located on the same side of click wheel flex **408** and center button flex **414**, respectively, thereby requiring only a single set up to manufacture. In addition, using only flex connector **416** and to connect center button flex **414** and click wheel flex **408**, less material can be used in the manufacture of click wheel assembly **400**. Moreover, the single connection provides for easier placement and rotational alignment of click wheel assembly **400** into housing **100**.

Click wheel support plate **410** is used to provide structural support for click wheel assembly **400**. Accordingly, click wheel support plate **410** can be formed from a number of metal plates formed of, for example, stainless steel (such as SUS 304L) that are fusion bonded together at temperatures in the range of 1000° F. The metal plates can be of different thickness. Fusion bonding results in click wheel support plate **410** having a laminated structure that has both strength and a high degree of Z conformity (i.e., very flat). It is this combination of strength and flatness that enables click wheel assembly **400** to present a more uniform touch sensitivity profile across click wheel faceplate **402** and center button plate **404** to the user. It should be noted that prior to the fusion bonding, some of the constituent plates can be chemically etched to form, for example, dome button recesses **416** suitable for receiving dome button shims **418**.

In order to assemble click wheel assembly **400**, click wheel faceplate **402**, center button plate **404**, and click wheel flex **408** are attached to click wheel support plate **410** (after the placement of shims **418**) using fasteners **420**. Once assembled, adhesive **422** can be used to bond click wheel support plate **410** to a supporting structure (such as a printed circuit board, or PCB) already inserted and fixed within housing **100**. In order to prevent diving (movement by click wheel assembly **400** in the Z direction when a user applies pressure), click wheel support structure **424** can be used to provide additional support to click wheel assembly **400**. Click wheel support structure **424** can be formed of plastic or other related material. Prior to click wheel support plate **410** being placed and fixed within housing **100** and connected to main logic board using electrical connector **428**, click wheel support structure **424** can be dropped, or otherwise placed, within an accommodating space in the supporting structure (such as PCB) upon which click wheel support plate **410** is subse-

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quently bonded. In the described embodiment, click wheel support structure **424** can include a central bore arranged to accommodate metallic spring **426**. Metallic spring **426** can be placed in physical contact with (metallic) click wheel support plate **410** and (metallic) housing **100**. In this way, metallic spring **426** can be used to both provide resilient support for click wheel assembly **400** and a conductive path to ground (i.e., between click wheel support plate **410** and housing **100**).

FIG. 5 shows a front and rear view of m-frame assembly **500** in accordance with the described embodiments. M-frame assembly **500** can include some operational components mounted to metal frame **502** whereas the remaining operational components can be mounted to main logic board, or PCB **504**, that in turn can be mounted to metal frame **502**. Some components, such as display device **104**, are mounted to metal frame **502** at a fixed position, whereas other components can be mounted to metal frame **502** and yet be moved along the Y axis relative to display device **104**. Components mounted to metal frame **502** can be electrically connected to PCB **504** by way of connectors, or flex. Such connectors can include I/O flex **506**. I/O flex **506** can connect microphone module **518**, hold button circuit **510**, audio module **512**, and piezo-electric audio transducer (or more simply, piezo) **520** to PCB **504** using a single board to board (B2B) connector (not shown). Cross over flex **514** (shown in a folded state) can be used to connect display **104** and associated circuitry on PCB **504**. Microprocessor **516** and data port **522** can be connected directly to PCB **504**. In the described embodiment, data port **522** can be configured as a 30 pin connector. It should also be noted that in order to securely mate with an external data bus, data port **522** can include latching/alignment holes **523** on either or both sides of data port **522**. In order to prevent dust or other contamination from entering portable electronic device **10** at the latching holes **523** (with the possibility of obscuring camera lens **132**) cosmetically appealing dust seals can be placed over latching holes **523**. By cosmetically appealing it can be meant that the resilient material (such as silicone) can be black or other dark color that cannot be readily seen within connector **522** from an outside observer.

Battery **524** which can be located at the rear of display device **104**. Battery **524** can operatively coupled to PCB **504** and its various components using a solder connector that couples battery **524** to a connector located on PCB **504**. Battery **524** can correspond to a rechargeable lithium polymer battery or a lithium ion prismatic cell. It should be noted that once battery **524** is connected to PCB **504**, m-frame assembly **500** can be functionally tested and if necessary, repaired, tuned, or otherwise modified prior to being inserted into housing **100** during the final assembly operation. Acoustic seal **526** can be used to form a front acoustic volume in conjunction with space **314** when m-frame assembly is slid into housing **100** forming a sliding seal between acoustic seal **516** and recess **314** to form a front acoustic volume.

FIG. 6 shows an embodiment of metal frame **502**. Metal frame **502** can provide a metallic support structure upon which a plurality of sub-assemblies formed of associated operational components can be mounted to form metal (m) frame assembly **500**. Metal frame **502** can be a multipart metal frame formed of at least two frame components formed of metal (such as stainless steel) that can be laser welded together. For example, metal frame **502** can be formed of display support portion **602** and main logic board (or printed circuit board, PCB) support portion **604** laser welded together. Metal frame **502** can also include a number of integrated features. These integrated features can improve operation of portable electronic device **10** (by providing a robust path to chassis ground) as well as being extremely useful in

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the assembly of both m-frame assembly 500 as well as the final assembly of portable electronic device 10.

A plurality of ground tabs can be formed into metal frame 502 at various locations that can be used to provide a conductive path to chassis ground (housing 100). For example, front ground tab 606 can be used to provide a conductive path from click wheel assembly 400 to a front, lower portion of housing 100 whereas ground tabs 608 can be used to provide a conductive path to the rear portion of housing 100 whereas ground tabs 610 can provide good grounding for processor 516 and other components mounted to PCB 504.

Another useful feature relates to a system for using rail-like structures to provide limited movement along the Y axis of components attached to metal frame 502. In the described embodiment, rail system 612 can be formed by folding corresponding portions of frame 502 approximately 90 degrees (forming "U" channels in the process). Components mounted to rail system 612 can then be moved along the Y axis with respect to those components fixedly mounted to metal frame 502, such as display 104. This relative movement between components can be important since certain components, such as display 104 and audio jack 124, must be precisely set within housing 100 for both functional and aesthetic reasons. For example, when m-frame assembly 502 is inserted into housing 100, display 104 is fixed to metal frame 502 at display mounts 614. (It should be noted that using the orientation shown in FIG. 6, display 104 is mounted to metal frame 502 at display mounts 614 from the bottom up such that display 104 is facing up as indicated.) As shown below, display 104 can be mounted to metal frame 502 at an LCD seal using adhesive (that acts as a bonding agent as well as dust shield). During assembly, metal frame 502 on which display 104 is bonded is slidably inserted into housing 100 until display 104 is centered within window 108. Since it is crucial that display 104 remain centered, any movement of display 104 after being centered is not acceptable. However, since audio jack 124 and connector 126 must be set flush to the bottom of housing 100, PCB 504 (along with data connector 126 and audio jack 124) must be able to move along the Y axis while display 104 remains stationary in order to easily align data connector 124 and audio jack 124.

The architecture of metal frame 502 can facilitate the mounting of components onto metal frame 502 using what can be referred to as "book" type assembly techniques. Book type assembly techniques refers to installing components (such as PCB) on metal frame 502 by using an undercut feature on one side of metal frame 502 to place a component and a snap attaching feature on the other side of metal frame 502 to receive and snap in place the component. Accordingly, metal frame 502 includes an undercut feature 616 (side A) and a snapping feature 618 (side B). An assembly operator using the book assembly technique would use undercut feature 616 on side A to place a component (such as PCB 504) onto metal frame 502 and then, as one would close a book, lower the other side of PCB 504 to be snapped into place by snapping feature 618 at side B of metal frame 502. Rail system 612 can then provide for moving the attached component in either direction along the Y axis. In this way, book type assembly limits the number of fasteners required and allows for substantially easier assembly.

In order to facilitate the transport of the acoustic energy provided by piezo-electric transducer 520, a plurality of porting holes 620 can be punched into support plate 622. In this way, an acoustic back volume can be created in part (using various leak paths to other interior portions of portable electronic device 10 as the remaining back volume) that in combination with an acoustic front volume (formed in conjunc-

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tion with acoustic seal 524 and recess 314) can together provide a substantially improved use audio experience.

FIG. 7 shows an embodiment of display device 700 having cross over flex 702 in a folded state and an extended, or open, state. Display device 700 can include display 104 that can take the form of a liquid crystal display (LCD) 104 that can be bonded onto metal frame 502 at display mounts 616 using, for example, adhesive or other appropriate bonding agent. Display device 700 can be operatively connected to PCB 504 and its various components by way of cross over flex 702 at connector 704. As shown, cross over flex 702 can be of sufficient length to be folded over to form a service loop. This service loop enables an assembly operator to move PCB 504 along the Y axis using rails 612 in order to more precisely align various components (such as audio jack) to openings in housing 100. Furthermore, the cross over feature provides for greatly varying the location of the location where connector 704 can be used on PCD 504.

FIG. 8A shows an embodiment of microphone/camera assembly 800. Camera assembly 800 can include camera module 508, camera boot 802 and microphone 812. Camera module 508 can include camera body 804 having camera opening 806. Camera body 804 can be connected to PCB 504 by way of camera flex 808 and connector 810 but is free floating since it must be mounted, aligned and then sealed without moving PCB 504. Camera alignment pin 814 (shown in FIG. 8B) can be used to fix camera module 508 into place using alignment hole 807 in camera arm 809. Camera alignment pin 814 can be fix camera module 508 in place by being inserted into camera alignment pin hole 140 in housing 100, pass through alignment hole 807 in camera arm 809 to rest in camera alignment pin recess 811. In this embodiment shown in FIG. 8B, camera alignment pin recess 811 can be machined from an inner surface of the front of housing 100. It should be noted that recess 136 formed on the back of housing 100 can include camera opening 138, camera alignment pin opening 140, and microphone opening 142. In the described embodiment, camera alignment pin opening 140 is covered by camera trim 132. In this way, only microphone opening 142 and camera opening 138 (having camera lens 130 included therein) can be seen by a user.

In the described embodiment, camera flex 808 is "S" shaped. Being "S" shaped allows an assembly operator to move camera 804 in relation to PCB 504 in order to maintain the alignment of camera lens 130 and camera hole 806. Camera boot 802 can be formed of silicone or other related material and can enclose camera module 508 providing protection against impact as well as environmental contaminants such as water, dust, etc. As shown in FIG. 8C in side view, camera boot 802 can include a number of camera boot grooves 820 that can be used to form dust seal as a result of camera module 508 being slideably inserted into housing 100. This is particularly important due to the elevated probability of contamination from dust or other contaminants from the outside environment due to the proximity to camera 804 of the latching holes 523 present in port 522.

FIG. 9 shows an embodiment of I/O flex 506. I/O flex 506 can connect audio module 512, microphone module 518, hold button circuit 510 (by way of hold switch circuit connector 902), and piezo-electric audio transducer 520 to an external circuit (such as PCB 504 or a separate power supply) by way of board to board connector 904. As shown, I/O flex 506 can include service loop portion 906 connecting body 908 of I/O flex 506 to hold button circuit connector 902. Service loop portion 906 can provide the assembly operator the ability to adjust the position of hold switch 122. An advantage to I/O flex 506 lies in the fact that once a particular component(s)

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(audio module **512**, for example) is/are connected to I/O flex **506**, connector **904** can be connected to an external power supply either directly or by way of another circuit or circuit board (such as a test fixture) for stand-alone testing of any or all of the components connected thereto.

FIG. **10** shows a top and bottom view of audio module **512** in accordance with the described embodiments. Audio module **512** can be operatively coupled to the PCB **504** and its various components by way of I/O flex **506**. Audio module **512** can include an audio processing circuit **1002** and an audio jack **124**. Audio module **512** can be accommodated by audio module cut-out of metal frame **502** and mechanically coupled to the PCB **504** by way metal frame **502** so that the PCB **504** and audio module **512** can form an integrated structure. By way of example, they can be both be coupled to metal frame **502** together using fasteners, and/or snaps. Stiffener plate **1004** (seen in the bottom view of audio module **512**) can be used to attach I/O flex **506** to audio module **512**. Stiffener plate **1004** can be formed of metal such as stainless steel (tin plated for example), gold, etc. Stiffener plate **1004** can also include stiffener arm **1006** used to prevent undue flexion in flex **506** by distributing stress more evenly across stiffener plate **1004**. Stiffener plate **1004** can also include a locator hole (not shown) arranged to accommodate locator post **1008** on PCB **504**. During the assembly of audio module **512** on PCB **504**, the locator hole can be mated to locator post **1008** in order to more easily align audio module **512**. Furthermore, by soldering locator post **1008** to stiffener plate **1004**, a suitable RF ground can be obtained providing for an FM antenna and associated circuitry to be ported through audio module **512**. It should be noted that metal hold down screw **1010** can securely fasten I/O flex **506** to audio module **512**. Metal hold down screw **1010** can provide additional grounding.

FIG. **11** shows a representation of cover glass assembly **1100** in accordance with the described embodiments. Display device **700** can include plastic chassis (p-chassis) **1102** providing support for components used to form display device **1100**. Such components can include display circuits layer **1104** (in the form of TFT or twisted field transistors) mounted between TFT glass layer **1106** and color filter glass layer **1108**. In the described embodiment, bottom polarizer layer **1110** can be attached to a bottom surface of TFT glass layer **1106** and a top polarizer layer **1112** can be mounted to an upper surface of color filter glass layer **1108**. LCD seal layer has a lower surface attached to upper surface of top polarizer layer **1112** and an upper surface bonded to metal frame **502** at display mounts **614**. In this way, in contrast to conventional approaches, p-chassis **1102** is not bonded directly to metal frame **502**. Black mask **1114** can be placed under cover glass **108**. Black mask **1114** can be used to define the viewable, or active area, of display **104**. Cover glass seal **1116** can be used to seal the area between black mask **1114** and metal frame **502**.

FIGS. **12-14** are flowcharts describing method **1200** of manufacturing a portable electronic device in accordance with the described embodiments. The method generally includes several operations including: the formation of the seamless housing, the insertion of fixing of m-frame assembly into the seamless housing, and the placement and fixing of stand-alone click wheel assembly into the seamless housing, and the placement end caps and cosmetic caps sealing the seamless housing.

Referring first to FIG. **12** and the formation of the seamless housing, the operation starts with block **1202** where a tube is extruded. Following block **1202**, the operation proceeds to block **1204** where the extruded tube is cut to a desired length thereby exposing open ends. Following block **1204**, the

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operation proceeds to block **1206** where the access openings are formed in the extruded tube. By way of example, the access openings can be associated with a user interface of the electronic device, a display window, and a camera opening.

Following block **1206**, the operation proceeds to block **1208** where at least two grooves are formed into a bottom inside surface of the extruded tube. By way of example, the grooves can be formed by machining the bottom inside surface of the extruded tube. Following block **1208**, the operation proceeds to block **1210** where an acoustic pocket is formed on the bottom inside surface of the extruded tube. The acoustic pocket can be formed by machining a specific amount of the extruded tube. Following block **1210**, resilient material, such as plastic is attached to the grooves at **1212**.

Referring now to FIG. **13**, during assembly and referring to the open end of the seamless housing, m-frame assembly can be inserted into the lumen of the seamless housing as a single unit at **1214**. Metal frame essentially acts as a carrier for placing these components inside the seamless housing. During assembly, m-frame assembly can be inserted into lumen by sliding m-frame assembly through open end until display is centered within housing at **1216**. Once display is centered, cover glass can be placed on top of display at **1218**. Cover glass can then be seated to the display using adhesive and locked to housing by way of a flange on cover glass at **1220**. The force of pushing cover glass onto display is resisted by the resilient material attached to grooves causing display to be biased up in such as way as to affix display device to metal frame.

Turning now to FIG. **14**, once display has been centered within window and fixed in place, cross over flex can allow PCB to be moved as necessary to align audio jack, camera, and piezo at **1222**. Once m-frame assembly and its constituent parts have been aligned to the appropriate positions vis a vis housing, click wheel assembly support can be dropped or otherwise placed into an appropriate space in PCB at **1224**. Once click wheel support is in place, click wheel assembly can be electrically connected to PCB at **1226** and then placed within the seamless housing in the click wheel opening at **1228**. Click wheel assembly can be aligned to housing and in particular, center button can be rotatably aligned as needed to conform to the shape of housing at **1230**. End caps can then be used to seal portable electronic device and to lock click wheel assembly in place at **1232**. Cosmetic covers can be placed over end caps at **1234**.

While this invention has been described in terms of several preferred embodiments, there are alterations, permutations, and equivalents, which fall within the scope of this invention. It should also be noted that there are many alternative ways of implementing the methods and apparatuses of the present invention. For example, although an extrusion process is preferred method of manufacturing the integral tube, it should be noted that this is not a limitation and that other manufacturing methods can be used (e.g., injection molding). It is therefore intended that the following appended claims be interpreted as including all such alterations, permutations, and equivalents as fall within the true spirit and scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A portable electronic device, comprising:
 - a housing having walls that define an internal cavity and comprising a first wall and a second wall opposite the first wall, the second wall having edges that define a display opening that extends through the second wall, the first wall having a resilient reference structure attached to an interior surface of the first wall opposite the display opening and comprising a rail formed of

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resilient material different from the housing and that extends out from the interior surface and into the internal cavity; and

an internal frame member that uses the resilient reference structure as a reference surface for insertion and placement within the internal cavity and comprising:

a display cover assembly comprising a display cover frame having flanges and a display cover attached to the display cover frame, wherein the flanges engage the second wall and lock the display cover within the display opening resulting in a compressive force being applied to the internal frame member that is transmitted to the resilient reference structure that responds by providing an opposing force that biases the display cover against the second wall.

2. The portable electronic device as recited in claim 1, wherein when the display cover is locked in place, an outer surface display cover is flush with an exterior surface of the second wall.

3. The portable electronic device as recited in claim 1, wherein the single piece housing comprises a smoothly varying cross section, a first opening at a first end, and a second opening at a second end opposite the first end.

4. The portable electronic device as recited in claim 3, wherein the flange is disengaged from the housing by an inwardly directed unlocking force applied at the exterior surface of the display that exceeds the opposing force.

5. The portable electronic device as recited in claim 4, wherein the internal frame assembly comprises a number of operational components at least one of which is a battery.

6. The portable electronic device as recited in claim 1, wherein the resilient reference structure further comprises a groove formed by removing a corresponding amount of the second wall, wherein the resilient material overfills the groove to extend out from the interior surface and into the cavity.

7. The portable electronic device as recited in claim 6, wherein the resilient reference structure is used to guide the internal frame assembly into the single piece housing until the internal frame module is locked into place.

8. The portable electronic device as recited in claim 3, wherein the internal frame module has a size and shape in accordance with at least one of the first opening and the second opening.

9. The portable electronic device as recited in claim 1, wherein the single piece housing comprises a metal.

10. An electronic device, comprising:

a housing including a number of walls that cooperate to define an internal volume;

a frame member separate and distinct from the housing that is disposed within the internal volume and carries a number of electrical components, the electrical components including a display assembly comprising a display for presenting visual content and a protective cover overlying the display, the display assembly secured to a side of the internal frame member that faces a first wall of the housing that comprises a display opening that accommodates the protective cover; and

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a resilient reference structure attached to an interior surface of a second wall opposite the display opening and comprising a rail formed of resilient material different from the housing and that extends out from the interior surface and into the interior volume and that locks the protective cover in place within the display opening by biasing the protective cover against an interior surface of the first wall.

11. The electronic device as recited in claim 10, further comprising:

a printed circuit board (PCB) secured to the frame member by a snap attachment feature of the frame member.

12. The electronic device as recited in claim 11, further comprising a user interface assembly support mounted to a surface of the PCB.

13. The electronic device as recited in claim 12, further comprising a user interface supported above the PCB by the user interface support and disposed within an opening defined by the housing.

14. The electronic device as recited in claim 13, wherein the user interface is a touch sensitive user interface electrically coupled to the PCB by way of the user interface support.

15. The electronic device as recited in claim 10, wherein the housing comprises an extruded metal tube.

16. A method of assembling a portable electronic device, comprising:

the portable electronic device comprising: a housing having walls that define an internal cavity and a resilient reference structure attached to an interior surface of a wall opposite a display opening and comprising resilient material different from the housing and that extends out from the interior surface and into the internal cavity, using the resilient reference structure as a guide for inserting and placement of an internal frame member within the internal cavity, the internal frame member comprising: a display cover assembly comprising a display cover frame having flanges and a display cover attached to the display cover frame; and

engaging the flanges at the display opening, wherein the engaging causes a compressive force to be applied to the internal frame member that is transmitted to the resilient reference structure that responds by providing an opposing force that biases the display cover against the display opening.

17. The method as recited in claim 16, further comprising: a printed circuit board (PCB) secured to the internal frame member by a snap attachment feature of the internal frame member.

18. The method as recited in claim 16, further comprising a user interface assembly support mounted to a surface of the PCB.

19. The method as recited in claim 18, further comprising a user interface supported above the PCB by the user interface support and disposed within an opening defined by the housing.

20. The method as recited in claim 19, wherein the user interface is a touch sensitive user interface electrically coupled to the PCB by way of the user interface support.

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